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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, MARCH 11, 1876.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE NEW RULES OF COURT to which we referred last week were issued on Saturday last, March 4, having been made on February 23, and having come into operation, as we stated, on Friday, March 3. The explanation which has been given of this extraordinary proceeding is that some "mistake" had occurred with reference to the time of issue, and we have also been assured that an official who looks after the publication of new rules has been ill. It is surely ridiculous that the issue of rules by which the profession are bound to regulate their practice should be delayed by accidental circumstances like these, and we cannot doubt that the Lord Chancellor will take steps to prevent a similar occurrence in future.

THE ACCOUNTS OF BUSINESS from the circuits have not hitherto been very promising. On the Northern Circuit, at Lancaster, there were only two causes set down for trial; on the Midland Circuit, at Aylesbury, there were only three causes; while on the Western Circuit, at Devizes, and on the Oxford Circuit, at Reading and Oxford, there were no causes for trial. It is, of course, too early to draw any conclusions, but we think no one who has considered the subject can doubt that the tendency of the new system will be to bring to London no inconsiderable part of the heavy civil business which was formerly transacted on circuit.

WE OBSERVE from correspondence and comments in the public papers that the Lord Chancellor's Bill on Crossed Cheques has called forth some adverse criticism. The bankers complain that their hands will be unduly tied, and their liabilities unnecessarily increased, by the operation of clause 9, and they say that the bank to which the cheque is specially crossed ought to be at liberty to deal with the cheque when it has once reached their hands on the footing of a negotiable instrument, and ought also to have power specially to cross it again to their agents for the purpose of collection. The suggestion seems worthy of consideration. We incline to think that, putting the matter in plain language, what the public really want, and with which they will be content, is that they shall be absolutely secure against the payment of the cheque to any one until it reaches the banker to whom it is specially crossed; and that, provided they can be secure of this, they would be content to relieve the banker so specially named of all risk. If this is, in fact, the view of the public as represented in Parliament, the change might be easily effected by letting the 9th clause run thus—"No person taking a specially crossed cheque, other than the person to whom it is specially crossed, shall have, or shall be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than the person had from whom he

took it," omitting, as now unnecessary, the concluding proviso. This would at once simplify the Bill and give every facility in dealing with cheques which can be reasonably demanded.

With a view to further simplification we would also suggest that the ambiguous words "or through" in section 7 should be omitted. What is required is that the cheque shall only be paid "to" the banker as the holder of it, or if anything more is required it is not that the cheque shall be paid *through* the banker to some one else, but that it shall be paid to the banker *through* some one else. We cannot imagine why this unfortunate expression is used in the Bill, unless it be to justify the judgment of the court in *Smith v. The Union Bank*, which introduced these words into, but did not find them in, the existing Act. In truth, the introduction of these words was the corner-stone of that judgment, and the means by which the court overruled the commonly accepted construction; but this is not a reason for, but against, introducing them into the new law. We can conceive no purpose they can serve except that of confusion and uncertainty; and in place of them we should be disposed to substitute in the second clause of section 7 (to meet the requirements now made by the bankers) the words "to the banker with whose name it is crossed, or an indorsee of such banker," leaving the first clause to stand as now drawn excepting the words "or through." The clause would then run thus:—"Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker. Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker with whose name it is crossed, or an indorsee of such banker."

SUITORS AND SOLICITORS desirous to secure the services of Mr. H. W. Verey and his colleagues will find that the fees of the official referees, as now fixed by the order which we print in another column, are not much more than double those payable to the common law masters for the like services. The fee for every hour or part of an hour the official referee is occupied is £1 1s. The fee of the masters, both under the old and new systems, is 10s. for every hour or part of an hour. Where the sittings under a reference before the official referee are to be held elsewhere than in London, there is also to be paid, in addition to the fee of £1 1s., a further fee of £1 11s. 6d. for every night the official referee is absent from London, and a further fee of 15s. for every night the official referee's clerk is absent from London. As by r. 10 of the rules just issued, the official referees are required to sit "at least from ten a.m. to four p.m.," it is obvious that whenever the sitting occurs at any distance from London it will be necessary for the referee and clerk to go down the previous evening. The fees, therefore, to be paid by the suitor on a hearing in the country before an official referee for a sitting of, say, seven hours, or parts of hours, will be no less than £9 13s. 6d. *per diem*—a somewhat high average, we venture to think, even for the services of experienced counsel when employed as arbitrators. But this is not all. There is a mysterious item for "reasonable costs" of the official referee and clerk's "locomotion from London and back." "Locomotion," according to the dictionaries, means "the power of changing place." What, then, can be the reasonable costs of the learned locomotives' power of changing place "from London and back?" If this remarkable expression only means travelling expenses, why could not this have been so stated? There is yet a further charge to be incurred by the country suitor. The plaintiff must "provide at his expense a place to the satisfaction of the official referee in which the sittings may be held." By a slight exercise of the legal imagination, we may construct the little bill of the official

referee for a two days' reference—say at Leeds—as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
April 3.—Locomotion of official referee, cabs, dinner, &c., say . . .	1	16	0
" " Locomotion of clerk, say . . .	1	10	0
" " Official referee's night absent from London . . .	1	11	6
" " Clerk's night absent from London . . .	0	15	0
" 4.—Fee for reference, seven hours or parts of hours . . .	7	7	0
" " Hire of room in Town Hall, say . . .	2	2	0
" " Official referee's night . . .	1	11	6
" " Clerk's night . . .	0	15	0
" 5.—Fee for reference, seven hours or parts of hours . . .	7	7	0
" " Hire of room . . .	2	2	0
" " Official referee's night . . .	1	11	6
" " Clerk's night . . .	0	15	0
" 6.—Locomotion of official referee back to London . . .	1	16	0
" " Locomotion of clerk . . .	1	10	0
	£30	9	6

It is to be observed that no provision is made in the rules or in the new order for the mode in which cases are to be allotted among the official referees—whether in rotation, or by ballot, or at the option of the suitor.

WE HAVE MORE THAN ONCE commented on the doctrine as to fighting laid down by Mr. Justice Brett last year when, in sentencing men who had been engaged in the prize fight at Hackney Marshes, and who pleaded guilty of manslaughter, to terms of imprisonment varying from one week to three days, the learned judge drew a distinction between manslaughter resulting from (1) unfair fighting, (2) prize fighting, and (3) quarrel and fair fighting; and said that he was very anxious that "there should be a marked distinction between a cowardly—i.e., unfair—fight and a prize fight;" but where a quarrel had occurred, and a regular fight was arranged, and money was staked "only for the purpose of binding the two parties to fight out their quarrel and determine which was the better man," the fight was not a prize fight at all but a fair fight; as to which he intimated that, when men quarrelled, it was not "any great sin that they should fight out that quarrel if they would only fight fairly with their natural weapons—their hands." Nor, in the opinion of the learned judge, was it unfair for one of the parties to a quarrel resulting in a prize fight to continue to pound his opponent to death although he saw him "becoming weakened." A case of manslaughter before the same learned judge at the Carlisle Assizes, reported in the *Times* a few days ago, affords a rather remarkable illustration of this doctrine. Two men, one a professional wrestler, and the other a "slight and delicate man," were drinking together in a public-house. There was no quarrel between them, but the wrestler took his companion round the waist and threw him, the companion not resisting. The result was a rupture of the bladder, from which the companion afterwards died. The jury found the wrestler guilty of manslaughter. Here, surely, was an occasion which might appeal to the sympathies of a judge inclined to regard with favour the exercise of athletic propensities. The wrestler may have wanted merely to try whether his muscles were in good order, and the deceased does not appear to have objected to afford him an opportunity of doing so. But it is to be observed that the palliating element was wanting. There was no quarrel and no determined purpose on the part of the wrestler to inflict serious bodily injury on his companion. Hence, Mr. Justice Brett, although the jury strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. While he undergoes his sentence the wrestler will have time to reflect that if he had only had the prudence to

pick a quarrel with his companion, and then to arrange a prize fight with him, and have money staked "for the purpose of binding the two parties to fight out their quarrel and determine which was the better man," he might, whatever happened, have escaped with, at most, a week's imprisonment, and might perhaps have received some compliments for his valour from the bench.

A BILL has been brought in by Mr. Forsyth to give effect to a suggestion that has often been made with respect to lightening the labours of the judges at assizes. Every one familiar with the course of business at assizes knows that it not infrequently happens that a considerable amount of time is taken by the trial of petty burglaries. The crime of burglary in its more aggravated forms is undoubtedly one of the most serious nature, but some of the more unimportant specimens of the crime are far too trivial to form a fit subject for a trial before a judge of the High Court. To many minds burglaries suggest the idea of a lonely country house invaded by desperadoes with crape masks, jemmies, and pistols, whereas, in truth and in fact, the sort of burglary that most frequently occurs is committed by some loafing tramp, who gets through an unsecured fastened larder window, and steals a piece of cold mutton. It is provided by the Bill that burglary and forgery shall be triable at quarter sessions, but a discretionary power to commit for trial to the assizes is reserved in cases of a difficult or serious character. Moreover, the quarter sessions are to have power to send the case to the assizes if they think fit, and a judge or the Attorney-General may order that it shall be tried at the assizes. With regard to the crime of burglary there is no doubt that some measure ought to be passed to relieve the assizes. With regard to forgery we have more doubt. There is nothing in the crime of burglary, except the heaviness of the sentence that may be passed, which really makes it more expedient to try at assizes than at sessions. Burglaries do not present any peculiar complication of facts. Even the more important cases are generally as easy to try as anything that comes to quarter sessions. The majority of forgeries are not so simple, and the gravity of the punishment is as great as in burglary. On the whole, however, we think the principle of the Bill deserves support, though we could wish to see further changes of a more sweeping kind proposed in connection with the criminal business of the country. We have more than once taken occasion to express our very strong conviction that the present system of quarter sessions is not satisfactory. No civilized country in the world except England would, it appears to us, endure a system of criminal procedure by which an entirely untrained, and it may be extremely stupid and pig-headed, country gentleman is called on to preside over criminal trials involving very long terms of penal servitude. If the chairmen at quarter sessions were trained professional men—and such could easily be procured for very moderate salaries—there would be no difficulty in transferring, not only burglaries and minor forgeries, but all crimes except those of very exceptional heinousness to the sessions. The principal doubt in our mind as to the expediency of this measure is the apparently ineradicable tendency to jobbery in respect of minor legal appointments. We do not, however, think this objection fatal. Stipendiary magistrates, on the whole, give very fair satisfaction, and it would probably not be more difficult to secure equally good appointments to the position of chairmen of sessions.

A DAILY CONTEMPORARY, on Saturday last, in reference to the custom of conferring knighthood upon the law officers of the Crown on their first appointment, stated that two of those officers under the late Government made unsuccessful attempts to escape the distinction, and

affirmed that there is no discernible reason why law officers should be knighted any more than Secretaries of State. The writer, however, overlooked the fact that the Privy Councillorship, which is conferred upon Cabinet Ministers, is analogous to the honour which it is the painful duty of every Attorney and Solicitor-General to accept. He is also inaccurate in alleging that, since the year 1788, Mr. Spencer Perceval presents the only instance of a law officer who was not knighted, since Mr. Stuart Wortley, who was Solicitor-General for a few months in 1856-7, is another case in point. The reason why neither of those gentlemen received the honour of knighthood was a very simple one, namely, that they were both peers' sons, by virtue of which position they ranked before ordinary knights bachelors, and would not, therefore, receive a title which would confer a lower rank in the table of precedence. Puisne judges are apparently on the same footing as law officers in respect of customary knighthood (though in this case the custom is of longer standing), and Mr. Justice Denman, being the son of a peer, has, for the reason before indicated, not been created a knight, the last similar instance being, we believe, that of the late Mr. Justice Erskine, of the same court. The latter judge had, however, previously obtained the rank of a Privy Councillor (on his appointment as Chief Judge of the old Court of Review in Bankruptcy), thus occupying a higher grade than would have resulted from knighthood.

THE NEW PRACTICE.

THE NEW RULES OF COURT.—The further rules just issued under the Judicature Act, and which we print elsewhere, relate to one or two matters of considerable practical importance. Ord. 4 (of the original orders) deals, it will be remembered, with "indorsement of address," but is somewhat confused in its structure, the first two rules being limited, by a bracketed interpolation, to the case of writs issued out of the London office, or out of a district registry where the defendant has an option of appearing in London; the 3rd rule providing for "all other cases" where a writ is issued out of a district registry. The second branch of the above-mentioned interpolation is now struck out, thus leaving the first two rules applicable only to London writs; and the 3rd rule is annulled, and a new rule substituted for it, which deals with all cases of district writs.

The effect of the new rule is that, (1) where the defendant resides within the district, the solicitor issuing the writ, if his office is not within the district, may and must, in addition to his own address and that of the plaintiff, indorse an address for service within the district; and (2) must, if the defendant resides out of the district, name an address for service within three miles of Temple Bar; and (3) must in every case, if he acts only as agent for another solicitor, indorse the name and address of his principal. The provisions where the plaintiff issues the writ in person are similar, except, of course, as to issuing the writ as agent, which is inapplicable. The first provision appears to be new, no power having been given by the earlier rules of naming an address for service within a district when the solicitor issuing the writ resided without. The third is also new, as applied to purely district registry cases, though agency was provided for in such district cases as formerly fell under the first two rules. The second appears not to change the practice.

It will be observed that, within the limits of possibility, a district writ may have five addresses indorsed: (1) the plaintiff's; (2) that of the solicitor issuing the writ; (3) an address for service within the district, because the solicitor issuing the writ does not carry on business within it; (4) a London address, because the defendant resides out of the district; and (5) the address of the solicitor for whom the solicitor issuing the writ acts as agent. Practical reasons will readily suggest themselves why this is not likely to occur; but it is curious

as a possible result, and it suggests that compliance with the demands of those who seek to exaggerate the functions of the district registries has been carried beyond the limits of reasonable convenience.

The most important of the other alterations are those effected in ord. 12, r. 6, by requiring (as we some time since suggested would be proper), notice of appearance to be given to the plaintiff's solicitor where the plaintiff sues by a solicitor, instead of to the plaintiff himself; and—reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Lindley at chambers, in *Johnson v. Whitehead* (ante, p. 217), that notice of appearance given to the London agent of the plaintiff's solicitor is sufficient—by providing that in future notice of appearance elsewhere shall always be either served at the address within the district of the district registry, or sent to that address by letter posted on the day of appearance in due course of post. The result appears to be that as the defendant's solicitor on the day he enters an appearance in town must post a notice to the country solicitor of the plaintiff, and the country solicitor, under r. 7 of the Rules of December, 1875, cannot enter judgment until the London post has arrived, the difficulty, so often discussed in these columns, which has attended the provisions previously made, will disappear; and if it were also provided that the notice must be sent by registered letter, the new provision would, we think, be satisfactory.

R. 4 is a concession to what we think were the reasonable demands of the Liverpool merchants and solicitors. R. 3 of the Rules of December, 1875, which may be supposed to have been somewhat hastily assented to by the learned judges, provided that no warrant of arrest should be issued except from the principal admiralty registry in London. This rule is annulled; the obnoxious provision is omitted, and the form of warrant of arrest is altered so as to enable it to be addressed to the collector of customs at the country port instead of to the admiralty marshal. It is to be observed that r. 5 of the Rules of December, 1875, relating to service by the marshal or his substitutes, remains in force. Another new rule (r. 8) enables the judge in admiralty actions, upon motion or summons by either party, to appoint an early trial on any day which may seem to him fit.

R. 6 empowers a judge at any stage of the proceedings to allow the plaintiff to amend his writ. The Master of the Rolls, it will be remembered, in *Worraker v. Pryer* (ante, p. 271; 24 W. R. 269), exercised this power by virtue of a provision in one of the Common Law Procedure Acts, but it has been thought desirable that provision should be expressly made for the case in the new rules.

R. 7 enables substantial security for costs to be required in the Chancery as well as in all the other divisions of the High Court, and rr. 9 and 10 relate to the closing of the offices at two o'clock on Saturdays, and to the sittings of Mr. Verey and his colleagues. As to this last important subject it is provided that nothing in the rules shall prevent the official referees from sitting "on any other days" than those included in the Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity Sittings. Are Mr. Verey and his learned and zealous colleagues supposed to be desirous of sitting all through the long vacation and on Sundays?

CASES OF THE WEEK.

APPEAL—QUESTION OF FACT—ORD. 39, r. 1; ORD. 58, r. 2.—In the case of *Sugden v. Lord St. Leonards* (now being heard by the Court of Appeal upon appeal from the decision of Sir J. Hannen, 24 W. R. 209) a question was raised on Tuesday, March 7, as to the right of appeal from the decision or finding of the President of the Probate Division upon a question of fact. Our readers will remember that, after the death of the late Lord St. Leonards, the will which he was known to have executed in the year 1870 could not be found; though eight codicils to it which he had subsequently executed were found in a box in which both will and codicils had been deposited.

No draft or copy of the will existed, but the testator's daughter, who had lived with him and had been consulted by him about all his private affairs, and who was familiar with the contents of the will, wrote out the substance of it from memory, and the document thus written out was propounded by the executors as the will of the testator. The granting of probate was opposed, and, after the cause was at issue, an order was made in June, 1875, on the application of the plaintiffs, and by consent, that the cause should be heard before the court itself without a jury. The hearing took place in November last, and on the 25th of November the judge, after hearing the witnesses, gave his judgment, finding that the alleged will had been duly executed, that its contents were in substance as set forth in the declaration, and that it had not been destroyed by the testator *animo revocandi*. On the 21st of December the judge overruled a demurrer which had been put in by the plaintiffs to one of the defendants' pleas, and pronounced for the will and eight codicils, and decreed probate of them accordingly. From this decree or order the defendants appealed to the Court of Appeal. An application had been made on the 7th of December to the Probate Division for an extension of the fourteen days allowed for making an application for a re-hearing of the cause in that court, and an extension of time was granted, but no application for a re-hearing was afterwards made. Upon the opening of the appeal the preliminary objection was raised by the respondents that the finding of the President of the Probate Division on the questions of fact was conclusive, no application having been made to him for a re-hearing, and that consequently the only thing open to the appellants was the correctness of the decree of the 21st of December as a matter of law. Of course this objection, if it had prevailed, would have had the practical effect of depriving the appellants of the right of appeal altogether, there being no question of law arising upon the decree as distinct from the previous findings in favour of the propounded will, and it was admitted that the objection was taken with this view.

The question depended partly upon the construction of the Probate Court Act of 1857, and the rules made thereunder, and partly upon the construction of the Judicature Acts and rules. The Act of 1857, by section 35, enables the Court of Probate to cause any question of fact to be tried by a jury before the court itself, or by means of an issue to be directed to any of the superior courts of common law; and by section 39 "Any person considering himself aggrieved by any final or interlocutory decree or order of the Court of Probate may appeal therefrom to the House of Lords," but an appeal from an interlocutory order is not to be brought without leave of the court, and "on the hearing of an appeal from any final decree all interlocutory orders complained of shall be considered as under appeal as well as the final decree." The orders of July 30, 1862, made under this Act, provide by r. 49 that "The judge shall, after hearing the parties upon motion in court, direct in what mode the cause shall be tried or heard," and by r. 52 "If the cause be directed to be tried by a jury, the questions at issue between the parties are to be prepared by the party declaring from the record, and settled by one of the registrars of the principal registry," and by r. 57 "The hearing of the cause shall be conducted in court, and the counsel shall address the court, subject to the same rules and regulations as now obtain in the courts of common law." By r. 58 "After the conclusion of the trial or hearing, the registrar shall enter on the record the finding of the jury, or the decision of the judge, . . . and shall sign the same." By r. 59 "An application for a new trial of an issue tried before a jury may be made to the court by motion within fourteen days from the day on which the issue was tried," and by r. 60 "An application for a re-hearing of a cause heard before the judge without a jury, and in which evidence has been given *vide* *ecce*, may be made by motion within fourteen days from the day on which the same was heard." The sections of the Judicature Acts and rules bearing on the question are these:—Section 19 of the Act of 1873 gives the Court of Appeal power to hear appeals from any judgment or order of the High Court of Justice (with certain exceptions mentioned in section 49) subject to rules of court. Section 22 provides for the prosecution of proceedings pending when the Act came into operation, and section 18 of the Act of 1875 provides that rules of court in force in the Court of Probate at the time of the commencement of the Act shall remain in force in the High Court until altered or

annulled by rules of court made under the Act. Ord. 38, r. 1, provides that a party desirous of obtaining a new trial of any cause tried in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer Divisions, on which a verdict has been found by a jury, or by a judge without a jury, must apply for the same to a divisional court by motion, which is to be made within four days after the trial. And ord. 53 provides, by r. 2, that an appellant may appeal from the whole or any part of any judgment or order, and, by r. 14, that no interlocutory order from which there has been no appeal shall operate so as to bar or prejudice the Court of Appeal from giving such decision upon the appeal as may seem just.

In the first instance some of the members of the Court of Appeal were strongly inclined to accede to the objection, and to hold that the findings of the judge on the questions of fact were in the same position as those of a jury would have been and that they must be accepted as conclusive unless steps had been taken to obtain a re-hearing in the court of first instance. If an application for a re-hearing had been made and refused, it was admitted that the refusal could be made the subject of an appeal. Ultimately, however, after a long argument, the court (Cockburn, C.J., Jessel, M.R., James and Mellish, L.J.J., and Baggallay, J.A.) came to the conclusion that, under r. 59 of the probate orders, it was optional for the parties, but not obligatory on them, to apply to the judge for a re-hearing on the evidence. They might, if they pleased, go at once to the Court of Appeal upon the final decree, the whole case, the facts as well as the law, being then open, just as everything was formerly open on appeals from decrees made by the judges of first instance of the Court of Chancery. The proceeding before the President of the Probate Division was, in fact, "the hearing of the cause." Lord Justice Mellish pointed out that the result of deciding in favour of the preliminary objection might possibly be that there would be now no right of appeal from the decision of a judge of the Chancery Division upon a question of fact, a somewhat startling conclusion, but one which would seem to follow by implication from the language of ord. 39, r. 1, if the objection of the respondents had any validity with regard to a proceeding in the Probate Division. And, as the Master of the Rolls observed, there would be a great absurdity in having a re-hearing on questions of fact before the same judge instead of at once going to the Court of Appeal on the whole case. In support of the objection great reliance was placed on the case of *Fernie v. Young* (14 W. R. 714, L. R. 1 H. L. 63), in which the House of Lords held that, where a decree in favour of a patent was founded, on its face, only upon the findings on certain issues which had been tried before a Vice-Chancellor without a jury, no evidence being entered in the decree, and no motion for a new trial having been made, the findings were not open upon the appeal; but the decree itself could alone be looked at. That decision, however, as was pointed out by the Solicitor-General in his argument, turned mainly upon the language of the 5th section of the Chancery Amendment Act of 1853, which provided that, in trials had before the judge without a jury, "the verdict of the judge shall be of the same effect as the verdict of a jury under this Act," and there is no analogous provision in the Probate Act or rules, so that, even if the case were to be looked at quite independently of the Judicature Acts and rules, *Fernie v. Young* would have been no authority for saying that there was no right of appeal from the decision of the judge of the Probate Court on a question of fact.

DEFAULT IN DELIVERING DEFENCE—SETTING DOWN ON MOTION FOR JUDGMENT—ORD. 29, R. 10.—On Thursday, March 9, the plaintiff in an action of *Gillott v. Ker*, before the Master of the Rolls, moved, in pursuance of notice, for an order under ord. 40, r. 11, upon an admission of fact in the pleadings. The defendant had in fact made default in delivering a defence, and the plaintiff had applied at the Record and Writ Clerk's Office to have the action set down under ord. 29, r. 10; the clerks, however, refused to set it down because notice of motion for judgment had not been given. The plaintiff then brought the present application, putting it upon the ground that delivering no statement of defence constituted an admission of the facts pleaded by the plaintiff. The Master of the Rolls, after intimating an opinion that such an admission by default of pleading would not come

within the terms of ord. 40, r. 11, said that ord. 29, r. 10, expressly provided that upon default being made the action might be set down; and upon this being done the action would be tried in its turn in the ordinary way [see *Hall v. Snelling*, ante, p. 312]. His lordship then made an order directing the clerk at the order of course seat to set down the action on motion for judgment, without any notice of motion, upon an affidavit of default in delivering a defence or demurrer.

LEAVE TO DEFEND ON SPECIALLY-INDORSED WRIT.—In the Queen's Bench Division, on Monday, March 6, a question came before the court on ord. 14, rr. 1 and 6. In a case of *Rumacles v. Mesquita*, the plaintiff claimed a sum of £28 8s. 9d. for the balance of an account for work done and materials provided. The writ being specially indorsed the plaintiff applied under ord. 14, r. 1, for leave to sign judgment. The defendant showed cause, and in his affidavit stated that the work had been originally agreed to be done for £40, that he had paid already £98 in respect of it, that the work was badly done, and that the full value was covered by the £98. Thereupon the judge at chambers (Denman, J.) gave leave to the defendant to defend the action, but ordered him to pay the sum of £28 8s. 9d. into court to abide the event. Against this order the defendant appealed, on the ground that he had shown a *bond fide* ground of defence, and was entitled to have the action proceed in the ordinary way. The court (Cockburn, C.J., Archibald, J., and Pollock, B.) rescinded the order of Denman, J., saying that, though a bare assertion that he has a good defence on the merits is not sufficient to entitle the defendant to have leave to defend, yet where, in addition to that, the defendant states what his defence is, and that defence is *prima facie* a good one, the judge at chambers ought to refuse to try the matter further, and to give leave to defend unconditionally.

PLACE OF TRIAL IN PROBATE ACTIONS.—In the Probate, &c. division on Tuesday, March 7, *Currie* moved that *Hayes v. Braun*, a case which stood for hearing before the court, might be sent for trial to the Devonshire Assizes. *Bayford* opposed the application, which was refused on the ground that the plaintiff was bound by the previous election to try in London. The president of the division pointed out the change that had been effected by ord. 36, r. 1. Formerly the Probate Court was *prima facie* the proper place for the trial; but now the judge of that court was merely one of the judges of the High Court, and ord. 36, r. 1, gave the plaintiff the right of choosing the venue, unless it were otherwise ordered. In the present case Exeter was naturally the place of trial (since all the witnesses resided in that neighbourhood), but the plaintiff was not entitled to depart from his original election.

SERVICE OUT OF THE JURISDICTION IN PROBATE ACTIONS.—In the same Division, on Tuesday, March 7, *Cowie* moved, on behalf of the Queen's Proctor, in *Dyke v. Shepherd* (ante, p. 272), an action for the revocation of letters of administration, for an order for substituted service of the writ under ord. 9, r. 2. The affidavit (under ord. 10) in support of the application merely stated that the defendant was abroad, and the president of the division declined to make the order until further facts were before him, adding that on all such applications he should require full information as to the difficulties which had arisen in effecting personal service, and as to the substituted person upon whom service might be effected. He also expressed his opinion that the application ought to have been made by summons in chambers.

SERVICE OUT OF THE JURISDICTION IN PROBATE ACTIONS.—In the same division on Tuesday, March 7, *Bayford* moved (in the *Goods of Chamberlayne*) for leave to effect service of a writ upon a Mrs. Brown, residing at Lucerne, who had entered a caveat. He stated that a double leave appeared to be necessary—first, under ord. 2, r. 4, for issue of a writ to be served out of the jurisdiction, and, secondly, under ord. 11, r. 2, for the service out of the jurisdiction of the same writ. The president of the division said that

two separate applications could hardly have been contemplated, but as such appeared to be the effect of the rules he would dispose of them together. Subject to the production of an affidavit stating that Mrs. Brown was a British subject and whether she was married or not, an order was made for service of the writ at Lucerne, a fortnight being allowed for appearance. [See as to the practice in the Chancery Division, *Young v. Brassey*, ante, p. 91, 24 W. R. 210].

CITATION TO SEE PROCEEDINGS IN PROBATE ACTIONS.—In the same division on Tuesday, March 7, C. A. Middleton moved, in *Kennaway v. Kennaway*, for directions as to the citing of certain persons to see proceedings. Several persons were interested in various ways in the testator's real and personal estate, and some of them resided out of the jurisdiction. It was desired to avoid the expense of adding all of them as defendants, and the trouble of effecting service out of the jurisdiction. By ord. 16, r. 12, "subject as last aforesaid," the rules as to parties in probate actions previously existing were to remain in force, and there was nothing in the earlier rules of the order superseding the practice of citing parties to see proceedings. Ord. 16, r. 13, provided for the addition of plaintiffs or defendants at any stage of the proceedings, but this did not apply to the parties in question, since their "presence before the court" was not necessary, but it was only necessary that they should receive a notification of the proceedings. The practice of citing devisees and other persons interested in real estate to see proceedings was established by the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, s. 61, which had not been repealed by the Judicature Acts. The president of the division said that the question was one of some difficulty, but it might well be that ord. 16, r. 13, had the effect of doing away with the previous distinction between parties to the suit and interveners or persons cited to see proceedings, since the presence of either of these latter persons might be held to be "necessary in order to enable the court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the action," and the Judicature Acts had dealt with analogous cases as to the bringing of third parties before the court. He took time to consider his decision.

LORD JUSTICE CHRISTIAN ON THE IRISH EQUITY COURTS.

THE letter of Lord Justice Christian to the *Times* on the subject of the Irish equity courts will not have taken by surprise any of the readers of this journal. We have more than once had occasion to comment upon his lordship's contributions to the literature of law reform, and we do not find in the letter in question—disregarding for the moment the line of argument adopted—any novel or original proposition. The Lord Justice makes, in effect, two distinct proposals, both of which have been repeatedly advocated in these columns, both when discussing the general question and in our remarks on previous letters of his lordship, and to both of which we have given, and still give, an unqualified approval.

First in point of importance, though not most prominent in the letter, is the proposal to emancipate the Irish Chancery from the vicissitudes of party politics, and convert the holder of that high office into a permanent judge, whose sole or principal function should be to preside in the court of intermediate appeal which must, of course, be without delay established in Ireland. We need not here recapitulate the arguments which have satisfied us that this would be a most valuable measure of reform; we have contended, indeed, that, even for England, a similar provision would be very desirable, with certain modifications not requisite in the case of Ireland; but, however that may be, there cannot, we think, be any doubt in the mind of any well-informed and impartial person that the political character of the Irish Chancery is a "survival" from a

state of circumstances which has long since passed away, and is now calculated to produce nothing but mischief. The present would be a peculiarly apposite time for making the proposed alteration, when, on the one hand, we are about to have established an entirely new court, of which the Chancellor must necessarily be the head, and, on the other, we have the office filled by a lawyer of the highest attainments, one of the very few Irish judges whose position as a politician—distinguished as it was—has ever been subordinate to his character as a jurist.

The other proposal of the Lord Justice received the support of this journal in 1874, when the Irish Judicature Bill of that year was under consideration,* and we see no reason to depart from what we then said upon this subject. At most it amounts to a very limited application of the principle of the Judicature Act of 1873, and a first instalment of the changes which the adoption of that measure in England has rendered inevitable in Ireland. But the consolidation of jurisdiction proposed by the Lord Justice would have been not less desirable if that Act had never passed; it in truth goes no farther than the restoration to the Court of Chancery of those functions of which it has been from time to time deprived by a course of that "particularist" legislation which was the fashion in the early part of this century, but is now generally disapproved of. We will not follow the Lord Justice into the question of the origin of the Irish Court of Bankruptcy, but we cannot doubt that the original severance of that court from the Court of Chancery was a mistake, and that the opportunity of retracing our steps in that respect ought not to be let slip. Neither need we now discuss the question, on which the Lord Justice has never lost an occasion of "delivering his soul," whether the powers of the Landed Estates Court ought or ought not to have been intrusted *ab initio* to the judges of the Court of Chancery. We have never admired the "three commissioners" system, which seems to have divided with the proverbial "barrister of seven years' standing" the sympathies of Whig officials, and we think that this is by no means the only instance in which the interests of justice have suffered from the appointment of a special irresponsible tribunal to perform functions which might well have been intrusted to the recognized permanent judges of the land. However that may be, there cannot, we think, be two opinions upon the desirability of now vesting in every judge of the Court of Chancery all the powers of sale with a parliamentary title now exercised by the judges of the Landed Estates Court, and doing away with the latter as a separate court. The case of the Court of Probate is not quite analogous, but, as it is essentially a court of equity, we cannot see any valid objection to the proposed consolidation of that court with the Court of Chancery, or any reason why such probate cases as may arise may not be fairly disposed of either by any of the judges of that court or by some one of them to whom all such cases, as well as others, shall be assigned.

Whether these reforms, if fully carried out, would or would not result in any reduction in the number of Irish judges we do not at present care to inquire; most probably it would do so, to some extent at least; for we cannot doubt that there would be a very considerable saving of judicial labour under a system where the complete administration of an estate from probate to sale could be obtained in one proceeding and before the same judge, instead of being bandied from court to court through three distinct proceedings. But when the Lord Justice proceeds to fortify his case by reference to the state of things in England, we are unable to follow him any farther.

In the first place his argument is mainly founded upon a quotation from the *Times*, in which some writer in that journal indulges, upon the 12th of January, in the following remarkable vaticination:—"The cause lists for the Chancery Division just issued are below the

average of former years, and, unless the Vice-Chancellors are to fill up their time by sitting at *Nisi Prius*, there will certainly not be sufficient business to occupy the courts until the 13th of April." [We are now at the 11th of March, i.e., about two-thirds of the sittings are over, and, taking all four lists together, it appears that somewhere about one-half the causes set down before the commencement of the sittings have been somehow or other disposed of. But it must not be supposed that the lists have been regularly gone through to anything like this extent. This result has only been arrived at by a system of careful "weeding," which has got rid of all or most of the shorter cases, in which there was little or no contest of fact, while most of the cases involving lengthy examination of witnesses remain undisposed of; and it is not too much to say that the end of the sittings will show not less than one-third of the original causes (to say nothing of the daily accretions of new matters) left to go over to the lists for the Easter Sittings. Even under the old system, where most of the evidence was taken by affidavit, and cross-examination in court was comparatively infrequent, the judges of the Court of Chancery were only enabled to get through their work by the transaction by the chief clerks of a quantity of judicial business which ought properly to have come before the judges personally—a system which has nowhere found a more vigorous or more pertinacious opponent than in the person of the Lord Justice, to whom, in great measure, it is due that no such system, as yet at least, prevails in Ireland. Under the present system, by which the taking of evidence by oral examination and cross-examination in open court has become the rule in the Chancery Division, it has already become apparent that the judicial force of that division is wholly inadequate for the requirements of the work; and that a return to the old exploded plan of directing issues to be tried before a judge of a common law division must be resorted to (thus re-introducing one of the worst evils which the Act was intended to abolish), unless there is to be a very large transfer of judges from the other divisions, or some of them, to the Chancery Division.]

But even if the prophecy of the writer in the *Times* who has so pitifully misled the Lord Justice had been as accurate as it has proved to be the contrary, it would really establish nothing. Nothing can be more fallacious than any argument founded upon a comparison of judicial statistics as between England and Ireland. In England but a small per-centage of the judicial work of the country is done by the judges; by far the greater part of it really takes place before arbitrators, referees, masters, chief clerks, &c., and the judges are thus enabled to "dispose of" a large amount of business which they do not "transact." Even with all this help they are notoriously overworked, and that to an extent which not unfrequently interferes with their efficiency. But in Ireland this work, or the greater part of it, is done—and there are good reasons why it ought all to be done—by the judges themselves, and we trust that no alteration will be proposed or adopted which will in any way interfere with this arrangement. Even in England we think that two judges would do more and better work, at a less cost to the country, than one judge plus an indefinite number of arbitrators of various names and grades, but for Ireland we are satisfied that there can be no economy less economical than any such reduction of judicial strength as would throw upon any lower class of functionaries any considerable portion of the duties which, under present circumstances, are discharged by the judges themselves.

Lord Craighill has been appointed a Lord of Justiciary for Scotland, in the place of Lord Deas resigned.

Mr. Richard Henry Dana, jun., who has been nominated by the President of the United States as Minister at our Court is stated to be a member of the bar, and to have been admitted in 1840.

Recent Decisions.

REMOVAL OF BANKRUPT TRUSTEE.

(Re *Barker's Trusts*, M.R., 24 W. R. 264.)

The older Bankruptcy Acts enabled the Lord Chancellor to order the conveyance or assignment to new trustees of trust property held by a bankrupt. Upon an application under this provision it was held by Kindersley, V.C., in *Re Bridgman* (8 W. R. 598, 1 Dr. & Sm. 164), that it was not the law that the court had no discretion but was bound, upon the mere fact of bankruptcy being shown, to remove the trustee." Bankruptcy, he said, was a ground for the removal of a trustee where it endangered in the smallest degree the trust property; but the words in the Act "it shall be lawful" conferred a discretionary power on the court. The court, in fact, had to exercise its judgment whether, upon the circumstances of the particular case, it would be just and right to make the order. The Bankruptcy Act of 1869 (s. 117) enacts that "where the bankrupt is a trustee within the Trustee Act, 1850, section 32 of that Act shall have effect so as to authorize the court to appoint a new trustee in substitution for the bankrupt (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears to the court expedient to do so," &c. Section 32 of the Trustee Act, 1850, also leaves the appointment of the substituted trustee in the discretion of the court, for it provides that "it shall be lawful" for the court to appoint a new trustee when it shall be "expedient." The Master of the Rolls, in the recent case, appears to have laid down that in all cases where a trustee who has, in the course of his duty, to receive money has become bankrupt, it is expedient to remove him; and he supported his decision by the obvious reasons that a needy man is more likely to convert the trust funds to his own use than a rich one, and that a man whose management of his own affairs has resulted in bankruptcy is not likely to be successful in the management of the affairs of others. The principle is not a new one. It was pushed to a farther length by Lord Langdale in *Bainbridge v. Blair* (1 Beav. 495), where a trustee was removed from office on the ground of his bankruptcy, although the trust estate had not lost anything by the bankruptcy, and, the property being in the hands of a receiver, there was no apprehension of future loss. (See also *Harris v. Harris* (1), 29 Beav. 107.) In the recent case the removal of the trustee was plainly desirable, inasmuch as part of the trust property consisted of bonds transferable by delivery; and in general the rule of removing a bankrupt trustee is a proper one. It should be remembered that the application for removal of a trustee is not likely to be made unless the persons interested in the trust estate entertain doubts as to his integrity, and it is not likely to be resisted unless the trustee has some sinister object in view in retaining his office. "I like not," said the Lord Chancellor in *Uvedale v. Ettrick* (2 Ch. Cas. 130), "that a man should be ambitious of a trust when he can get nothing but trouble by it." But it seems desirable that some limitations should be added to the general terms in which the learned Master of the Rolls announced the course he intends to pursue. There may be cases in which sufficient protection will be given to the trust estate by the appointment of a trustee in addition to the bankrupt, and other cases where, since the application for the substitution of a new trustee in the place of the bankrupt is not made until after the lapse of a considerable time from the bankruptcy, the court may think that all risk to the trust estate has ceased (see *Re Bridgman*).

A correspondent of a daily contemporary, says the *Albany Law Journal*, in speaking of the weakness of the General Term examinations for admission to the bar, states that he knows of a case where an applicant for admission to the bar said a "fixtue" was a "vegetable," and yet he passed.

THE IRISH EQUITY COURTS.

LORD Justice Christian has addressed a letter to the *Times* in which, after pointing out that while the January cause lists for the Chancery Division of the High Court showed that for the Master of the Rolls and the three Vice-Chancellors the total of causes set down up to January 5 inclusive was 314, the Irish Equity Lists showed for the Lord Chancellor (who is there a first instance judge), the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor a total of sixty-four causes, he says:—

"It should be noted, however, that some heads of business which enter into the English lists contribute nothing to the Irish ones. In Ireland judicial sales of land and liquidation of the purchase-moneys have been, for some years, withdrawn from chancery and consigned to a separate court. So also has bankruptcy. Of these courts there were, up to a few weeks ago, three—one for landed estates, two for bankruptcy. So that up to that time there were for Irish equity of all heads six courts of the first instance, all classed as superior, and all sitting separately and concurrently as long as there was occupation for them.

"But that number has just undergone a change. By reduction you will doubtless say; not so—by adding a seventh. A second judgeship of the Landed Estates Court which had dropped in 1872, and which two successive Governments had publicly announced their intention of suppressing, has been suddenly revived and filled with the Attorney-General. These two judges also hold separate courts, and thus there is presented the alarming spectacle of seven distinct first instance superior courts of equity in Ireland, while there are but four in England. . . .

"By a strange irony of events it has come to pass that close upon this unexpected reinforcing of the equity judicial corps, the Government have launched a Bill for relieving the chancery judges of a large part of their occupation. The county chairmen are to be invested with a general equity jurisdiction as high as £500 in personality together with £30 a year (or £50 ?) in reality. Those who best know the calibre of the subjects of Irish chancery litigation can best estimate how large a share of it that limit will take in. A county court jurisdiction in poor cases is a good thing in itself, but it seems a very awkward pendant to the act of creating a seventh superior equity court. Moreover, it has got abroad, that in order to eke out the occupation of this new tribunal, some more of the chancery work is likely to be sliced off for it. The equity business of the country is one fixed quantity, the number of courts is another, and no shuffling of the cards can lessen the shocking disparity of seven courts for the Irish work against four of the English. The total of the primary English cause lists of last year, as given at the beginning of its four terms, was 1,247; of the Irish corresponding lists, 254. The difference in the administrative classes of work must be greater still. The most liberal allowance that could be demanded for the action of registrars in bankruptcy and chief clerks could not come within hundreds of equalizing these appalling contrasts.

"The question which is now practical is, how ought these things to be dealt with in an Irish Judicature Bill? I venture to think that when the High Court of Chancery shall be in process of transmutation into the first or Chancery Division of an Irish High Court the two points following will be not unworthy of attention.

"First, I submit that the opportunity should be taken of re-uniting with it those two temporarily detached branches of its ancient constitution—re-uniting them, that is, in reality, by restoring the work to the chancery judges, not in delusive semblance, by nicknaming the existing excrecences sub-divisions of a Chancery Division. A Court of Chancery should be before all things the Court of Landed Estates. Divorced from the territory, it is shorn of its most honoured province. The reasons for that separation have long ceased to exist. A Vice-Chancellor can dispense parliamentary titles as well as a special judge, and there seems something even absurd in maintaining two special tribunals in what is every day becoming less of a court for incumbancers, and more of a mere conveyancing office for owners. As for the little Irish bankruptcies and insolvencies, nine-tenths of the work of them are fitter for a registrar in a chamber than for two courts classed as superior. A competent registrar (of course a barrister)

for the Dublin district, a county court jurisdiction for the country, with, in both cases, appeal to a Vice-Chancellor, and even a primary resort to him whenever the registrar would think it desirable—this would be an assimilation to the system of England since 1869—a system far more adaptable here than there. As to the fantastic notion, started by, I think, some lay peer in 1874, of sending this jurisdiction from its natural home, where there is plenty of room for it, to the Court of Exchequer, merely because that had been done in the English Act in relief of the over-burdened chancery there, I presume no more will be heard of that, as that provision of the English Act of 1873 has been repealed by the Amending Act of 1875.

"But would the Court of Chancery be strong enough to meet this additional strain? The Lord Chancellor must no longer be counted upon as a primary judge after the Judicature Bill shall have passed; for the mass of business which it will concentrate upon the new court of intermediate appeal will find him ample occupation. Therefore, a second Vice-Chancellor would be necessary. We should then have three judges of the highest order for the same classes of work in Ireland which are kept under by four in England. To say that would not be sufficient would be to offer a national affront.

"The suppression (as vacancies happen) of those four lesser judgeships would be good in every way. They are the foremost and most tempting of that cloud of patronage of the second order in which things of dubious morality can be most safely adventured. The Court of Bankruptcy had its birth in a job which, to this day, is even amusing in its *waife* flagrancy; and if all were true that is said here about the train of causes that ended in impelling the Irish Government, in their despite and against their better judgment, as I firmly believe, to the untoward step of reviving the defunct second court of landed estates, we should be startled as if at the apparition in our time of a "survival" from those old anti-union days which have been commemorated in the Cornwallis Letters and the pages of Mr. Froude.

"Second, and what, in my judgment, is by far the more important point, the occasion should be taken advantage of for making the president of the Chancery Division permanent and non-political.

To the court of intermediate appeal, in which he will preside, will now be added the departments of Common Law, Criminal Law, Parliamentary Franchise Law, and Land Act Law. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland not only holds at the will of the Minister, but since the office was abandoned to the native bar, has been even an active intermeddler in executive administration. By the statute 21 & 22 Geo. 3 (Ireland), c. 50, the judicial constitution laid down for England at the Revolution settlement was extended to Ireland. The reasons on which it rests, both there and here, are thus stated in the preamble of the Irish Act:

"Whereas the independency of the judges of the land is essential to the impartial administration of justice, and highly conducive to the support of the honour of the Crown, and the security of the rights and liberties of the people."

Is the Lord Chancellor, or will he be, after the above functions shall have been added to him, a "judge of the land?" This might seem in England to smack of legal pedantry, but with us it touches upon a pernicious reality. It is quite needless to imagine any conscious want of impartiality, but human nature is weak, and Irish nature, in certain powerful classes, exceedingly watchful and vindictive. Nothing is more possible than that, at some time of heated public discussion about (say) Land Act Law, or Registry Law, or Sedition or Treason Law, some Chancellor presiding in the appellate court, might find himself in a position in which he would know, and others would know and keenly note, that his conduct might bear materially upon his own chances of reinstatement at some future return of his party to power. For careers have been marred here, as well as made, by sinister influences. For example, what would be thought at Westminster of such a possibility as this—one of the ablest of living judges, to whom the State might be indebted for judicial services among the largest that had been done in our time, ostracized from a promotion for which position and seniority designated him, simply because, by the vigour

fearless with which he had rendered those very services he had earned the hatred of a priesthood which is a power in politics, and of classes which are the enemies of England? And what a warning to one who would be but a removeable ministerial satellite of the danger of incurring unpopularity by a too uncompromising honesty!

Furthermore, I greatly fear that unless this change shall be made, our Intermediate Appellate Court will, sooner or later, prove a failure. The Bill of 1874 so arranged matters as that, after the transfer of the appeal work, the balance of advantage in that and other particulars would be so decidedly on the side of the puisne judges, that few or none of them would be likely to exchange for a seat in the Appellate Court. Now, it is a consequence (be it a good or a bad one) of the nearly uniform acceptance by the Irish Attorney-General of a puisne judgeship that the ablest men in the profession accumulate rapidly upon the bench, so that it is there that, as a rule, a judge of appeal must be sought. If they refuse, it is inevitable that, sooner or later, the two Judgeships-Ordinary of Appeal will fall to second or third rate men. Thus the only hope of maintaining that *prestige* of superiority which ought to attach to a court of appeal must centre in its chief. But if the office of that chief continues to be one of political power and patronage, endowed upon a scale out of all relation to judicial service, and changing its tenant with every change of ministers, there will always be a temptation to the new minister to regard nothing in the bestowal of it but the holding out a bid for political support or a sop to political hostility. So that the time may not be far distant when we may see an appellate court composed of two judges notoriously the inferiors of most of those whose decision they will be reviewing, presided over by a third as notoriously inferior to themselves.

Opinions may fairly differ regarding our common law bench. I have never been myself among those who advocated a reduction of its numbers, and sure I am that any change which would tend to lower their grade and standing among the gentry of this country would be as great a blunder as could be committed. But that our equity side would be both elevated and invigorated by concentration of its work, excision of its excrescences and reformation of its head, I believe no one, who is at once instructed and impartial, can conscientiously doubt.

A meeting of the Irish bar was held on Saturday in the Library of the Four Courts, to receive the report of a committee upon the Civil Bills Court Bill. Mr. Peter Barlow, the father of the bar, presided. The report contends that in Ireland, where proceedings in the superior courts are more rapid and less expensive than in England, there is no reason for conferring a larger jurisdiction on the inferior tribunals. The committee think it would be more beneficial to the public to cheapen the administration of justice in the superior courts by lowering the fees in cases up to £1,500 than to extend to the inferior courts cases of so much greater consequence than those committed to similar tribunals in England. They think that a jurisdiction of £500 would include the vast bulk of the small farms in Ireland, and that therefore it is not desirable to confer a jurisdiction beyond that amount. Questions of title affecting large properties would have to be decided, and, having regard to the facilities afforded in the Landed Estates Court, they think that the clause should be limited to cases where the value of the property does not exceed £500. They strongly object to the power given to the Lord Chancellor by section 11 of remitting cases of larger jurisdiction to the chairman, "if it shall appear to be for the interests of justice" to do so. The limits of the power of appeal given in clause 17 to a month, and to fourteen days' notice of appeal, appear too short. They recommend that the time shall be extended to three months, with one month's notice of appeal. They desire that it should be specified in the Act how appeals are to be brought, and make some suggestions on this and other points. They strongly advise that the establishment of the county courts should be at once settled upon a permanent basis, and that it should not be lawful for an attorney retained as an advocate by the attorney acting generally for the party in the action to address the court—a practice which is now permitted by many of the chairmen. They offer no opinion as to the question of allowing chairmen to practise at the bar. The report was unanimously adopted, and the committee was re-appointed to watch the progress of the Bill.

General Correspondence.

* To CORRESPONDENTS—J. M., Bristol.—The matter is under consideration.

"DEVILLING."

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—As a small "devil" of the Chancery Division may I be allowed space for a few words upon "C.'s" letter in your number of March 4?

When I was a pupil I did for the barrister, whom I suppose "C." would call my pupil, the same work, though somewhat more inefficiently, than I now do for my "devilee." Would "C." abolish pupils, or barristers' clerks? If not, why am I now assisting in obtaining money under false pretences if I was not doing so as a pupil?

One other point; will "C." kindly point out how the industry of the "devil" is to push him forward when his occupation is gone? The legion would be deeply indebted to him if he would.

I am afraid that "C." would have us to be too sanguine upon this point. Take the case of A., a man of the stamp of which "devils" are made, without solicitor connections, not given to inviting their clerks to hot suppers on Saturday nights, but with a somewhat better head-piece and more industry than B., one of the class of sons-in-law, and assume that neither A. nor B. have done any "devilling" since they were called, six months back. Would A. get the extra work of which "C." anticipates the rejection from the chambers of "devilees"? I fancy not. I take it that B. would be the better man, because he would have got over his first and inevitable blunders at the expense of his father-in-law. But if A. had been "devilling" for six years, the "devilee" would have corrected and explained A.'s blunders to him. Nobody would have suffered, and A., being well up in practice, would have a slight chance of getting a few of the spare briefs.

I hope "C." will not understand me to dispute the application of his remarks as to morality of "devilling" to the cases where the work of the "devil" is not revised by the "devilee." The danger of a blunder of the "devil's" destroying the reputation of the "devilee" should be enough to prevent this, but the remedy which I confess I am interested in proposing is this—that the etiquette of the bar should be so changed as to require that both "devilee" and "devil" should sign work at which the "devil" has assisted. There would then be no deception, and solicitors would be able to ascertain with ease what barristers employed what "devils," and might, if they pleased, avoid the chambers where they would have what I will venture to call the benefit of two heads instead of one, or might pay extra fees on the condition that the "devil" should not look at the papers.

March 10.

"A RECRUIT IN THE LEGION."

SHAM LEGAL PROCESS.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—The inclosed has been recently placed in my hands by the person to whom it was addressed. Surely such practices will some time be put a stop to?

A. MACDONALD BLAIR.

9, St. James'-square, Manchester, March 4.

[The following is the notice referred to:—

AN APPLICATION FOR DEBT

BEFORE PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO

THE NEW ACT FOR THE RECOVERY THEREOF

As per 9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 142.

Mrs. S—A—S—

"The New Small Debts' Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands" being now in force, and

the sum of £15 due from you to — being still unpaid, I now give you notice that if the same be not paid to them on or before Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1876, shall (sic) proceed against you under the above Act. Trusting, however, that you will deem it prudent to pay the amount before the day above stated, and thereby prevent proceedings to which you will otherwise subject yourself.—Yours, &c.,

J. STEEDMAN.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1876.

This notice will not be repeated.]

STAMPS ON NOTICES TO QUIT.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—I observed in the *Daily Telegraph* of Saturday last that Mr. Butt put a question in the House of Commons as to dies for stamps on notices to quit, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in effect that they were issued in October last.

Will you oblige by informing me what stamp was referred to, and how it is imposed?

J. E. P.

March 7.

[The reference is to the stamp of 2s. 6d. imposed by § 33 & 34 Vict. c. 46, s. 57 on notices to quit in Ireland.—Ed. S.J.]

Appointments, &c.

Mr. CHARLES JOHN ALLEN, solicitor (of the firm of Norris, Allens, & Carter), of 20, Bedford-row, has been appointed by the High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire (Mr. Charles Allen) to be Under-Sheriff of that County for the current year. Mr. Thomas Lewis, of Narberth, will be the Acting Under-Sheriff.

Mr. ARTHUR COLTMAN, solicitor, of 19, Buckingham-street, Strand, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women for the County of Middlesex and the Cities of London and Westminster.

Mr. FREDERICK BATES GOODALL, solicitor (of the firm of Percy, Goodall, & Brown), of Nottingham, has been appointed by the High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire (Mr. John Elliott Burnside) to be Under-Sheriff of that County for the current year.

Mr. HENRY MOUNTRICH JAMES, solicitor, of Exeter, has been appointed by the High Sheriff of Devonshire (William Henry Peters, Esq.) to be Under-Sheriff of that County for the current year. Mr. James was admitted a solicitor in 1848, and is also treasurer for the county.

Mr. SAMUEL JONES, solicitor, of East Retford, has been elected Town Clerk of the Borough of East Retford, in the place of his partner, Mr. William Newton, who has retired after holding the office for forty-five years. Mr. Jones was admitted a solicitor in 1854.

Mr. GRINHAM KEEN, solicitor, of 24, Knight Rider-street, Doctors'-commons, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner to take the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women for the County of Middlesex and Cities of London and Westminster.

Mr. EDWARD LEADBITTER, solicitor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been appointed by the High Sheriff of Northumberland (Mr. Calverly Bewicke) to be Under-Sheriff of that County for the current year.

Mr. JOHN GILES MOUNSEY, solicitor and proctor, of Carlisle, has been appointed by the High Sheriff of Cumberland (Mr. George John Johnson) to be Under-Sheriff of that County for the current year. Mr. Mounsey was admitted a solicitor in 1854, and is secretary to the Bishop of Carlisle.

Mr. PERCY SAXTON, solicitor (of the firm of Saxton & Son), of 11, Queen Victoria-street, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. JAMES FREDERICK SYMONDS, solicitor, of Hereford, has been appointed by the High Sheriff of Herefordshire

(Mr. John Harding) to be Under-Sheriff of that County for the current year. Mr. Symonds was admitted a solicitor in 1841, and held the office in the years 1866, 1871, 1873, 1874, and 1875. He is also clerk of indictments at the Herefordshire Quarter Sessions and clerk to the lieutenancy of the county.

Mr. JAMES HAMILTON TOWNEND, solicitor, of 86, Queen-street, Cheapside, has been elected Clerk to the Haberdashers' Company, in the place of Mr. John Curtis, resigned.

Mr. JOHN GEORGE WILLIAMS, solicitor, of Lincoln, has been appointed by the Sheriff of the City of Lincoln (Mr. Henry Newsum) to be Under-Sheriff of that City for the current year.

Societies.

UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held on Wednesday last, Mr. J. S. Rubenstein in the chair. Various alterations in the rules, in order to add a department to the society to be called the General Correspondence Department, were discussed and passed. Mr. E. C. Rawlings was appointed the secretary of that department. Mr. Dowson opened the subject for debate, viz.—“That it is desirable to assimilate the law of personal and real property in cases of intestacy.” The motion was carried by a majority of one.

HULL LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held on the 29th ult., when the case of *Holl v. Wright* (8 W. R. 160, El. B. & El. 746) was discussed, and by a majority of three the case was held to have been rightly decided.

Legal News.

The State trial at Athens of ecclesiastics, statesmen, and politicians accused of bribery is said to be not unlikely to rival in duration the Tichborne case. There are some 150 witnesses to be examined, and the large number of the counsel, judges, and prosecutors promises a long, if not a large, display of forensic eloquence.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, in the course of his speech on Thursday on the presentation to him of the freedom of the City, said of the new system—“Coming now to the Judicature Acts which were passed in 1873 and in 1875, I don't attach more value to those Acts than I think they deserve; but I will say, and I am happy to have this opportunity of saying it thus publicly, as the result of my own experience during the past few months, that this legislation has effected very great and salutary improvements in the condition of English law. It has in many respects brought the old maxims of the common law into harmony with the larger and more liberal principles of equity. It has improved our procedure—simplified and improved it. It has done this by bringing the superior courts into closer connection. It has enabled the courts which are oppressed with too much business to put some of it upon the shoulders of those which had not enough, and so we have got rid of the arrears which were blocking the avenues to justice.”

The House of Keys of the Isle of Man, says the *Liverpool Post*, met in Douglas on Tuesday, and the Tynwald Court Procedure Bill was brought on for consideration. The 6th clause reads thus:—“Whoever shall maliciously and designedly do any act, or circulate any written or printed paper, or use any expression by word or writing, tending to bring into hatred and contempt the Tynwald Court, either house, or any member of either, with reference to his conduct in the discharge of duties as such member, shall be guilty of misdemeanour, and liable to a fine not exceeding £50 and imprisonment not exceeding six months.” Several amendments were proposed—one by Mr. Lamothe, substituting for the words “tending to bring into hatred or con-

tempt,” the words “tending falsely to slander or defame.” Mr. Clucas seconded the amendment. He referred to the House of Commons and the Legislature of the United States, and contended that the Isle of Man Legislature should have the same power of committing for contempt. Mr. Brooke moved the total rejection of the clause, stating that the present law of libel in the island was sufficient to meet any case that had arisen or was likely to arise. This was supported by four members, but, on the House dividing, the amendment was carried by 17 to 4. During the debate the custom of conducting the business of the higher branch of the Manx Legislature with closed doors was commented upon, and strongly condemned.

Legislation of the Week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 3.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Their lordships went into committee on this Bill. Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive were agreed to and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On clause 4, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the omission of the words “under this Act,” which were used with reference to appeals. He proposed that the same words should be struck out in subsequent clauses where used in relation to appeals.—The clause, as thus altered, was agreed to and ordered to stand part of the Bill, as was also clause 5.

Clause 6 and the other clauses up to clause 15 were agreed to and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On clause 15, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved an amendment relating to the drawing up of the rules.—The amendment having been agreed to, the clause as amended was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

The remaining clauses were passed, and the Bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported to the House.

March 7.—MARRIAGES (ST. JAMES, BUXTON).

This Bill was read a second time.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

This Bill was read a second time and passed through the remaining stages.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

This Bill was read a second time and passed through the remaining stages.

ECCLIASTICAL OFFICES AND FEES.

On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the select committee on this Bill was nominated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 3.—EXCHEQUER BONDS.

This Bill passed through committee.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

This Bill passed through committee.

March 6.—EXCHEQUER BONDS.

This Bill was read a third time.

COUNCIL OF INDIA (PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS).

This Bill passed through committee.

TELEGRAPHS (MONEY).

This Bill was read a second time.

DRUGGING OF ANIMALS.

This Bill was read a second time.

March 7.—RAILWAY PASSENGER DUTY.

Mr. Serjeant SPINKS moved “That, in the opinion of this House, the railway passenger duty ought to be reduced at an early date, with a view to its ultimate repeal.”—Colonel MAKINS seconded the resolution.—Mr. RODWELL moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the operation of the present law relating to the railway passenger duty, and especially as to its effect upon the working of cheap trains.—The original motion was negatived, and upon a division the motion of Mr. Rodwell was carried by 137 to 23.

PARTITION ACT (1868) AMENDMENT.

This Bill was read a second time.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION.

On the motion for going into committee on this Bill, Mr. FIELDEN moved that the House resolve itself into committee on that day six months.—On a division the original motion was lost by 88 to 68.

EPPING FOREST.

This Bill passed through committee.

March 8.—HOMICIDE LAW AMENDMENT.

Sir E. WILMOT moved the second reading of this Bill, but Mr. WHEELHOUSE moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

SEA INSURANCES (STAMPING OF POLICIES).

The House went into committee on this Bill, and at the 2nd clause progress was reported.

PARTITION ACT (1868) AMENDMENT.

This Bill passed through committee with amendments.

EPPING FOREST.

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

Court Papers.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
FEBRUARY, 1876.

At a meeting of the judges of the Supreme Court, held on the 23rd of February, 1876, in pursuance of the Judicature Act, 1875—present: the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron, the Right Honourable the Lord Justice Mellish, the Right Honourable Sir Richard Baggallay, Justice of Appeal; the Right Honourable Sir Robert Phillimore, the Right Honourable Sir James Hannen, Vice-Chancellor Malins, Vice-Chancellor Bacon, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Mellor, Mr. Justice Lush, Mr. Justice Quain, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Brett, Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Justice Denman, Mr. Justice Lindley, Mr. Justice Archibald, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Baron Cleasby, Mr. Baron Pollock, Mr. Baron Amphlett, Mr. Baron Huddleston—the following new rules of court and alterations of existing rules of court were unanimously agreed to and ordered to be in force on and after the 3rd day of March, 1876:—

1. These rules may be cited as "The Rules of the Supreme Court, February, 1876," or each separate one of these rules may be cited as if it had been one of "The Rules of the Supreme Court," and had been numbered by the number of the order and rule mentioned in the margin [hereinafter given at the commencement of each rule, in italics].

2. *Ord. 4, r. 2a.*—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in *ord. 4* of "The Rules of the Supreme Court," *rr. 1* and *2* of such order shall only apply where the writ of summons issued out of the London office.

3. *Ord. 4, r. 3a.*—*Ord. 4, r. 3*, is hereby annulled, and the following shall stand in lieu thereof:—

"In all cases where a writ of summons is issued out of a district registry, the solicitor shall give on the writ the address of the plaintiff, and his own name or firm and his place of business, which shall, if his place of business be within the district of the registry, be an address for service, and if such place be not within the district, he shall add an address for service within the district, and, where the defendant does not reside within the district, he shall add a further address for service, which shall not be more than three miles from Temple Bar; and where the solicitor issuing the writ is only agent of another solicitor, he shall add to his own name or firm and place of business the name or firm and place of business of the principal solicitor. Where the plaintiff sues in person, he shall give on the writ his place of residence and occupation, which shall, if his place of residence be within the district, be an address for service, and if such place be not within the district, he shall add an address for service within the

district, and, where the defendant does not reside within the district, he shall add a further address for service, which shall not be more than three miles from Temple Bar."

4. *R. 3* of "The Rules of the Supreme Court, December, 1875," is hereby annulled, and the following rule substituted:—

Ord. 5, r. 11 (a).—The first paragraph of *r. 11* of *ord. 5* of "The Rules of the Supreme Court" is hereby annulled, and the following shall stand in lieu thereof:—

"In admiralty actions *in rem* a warrant for the arrest of property according to the form A. in the appendix to these rules may be issued at the instance either of the plaintiff or of the defendant at any time after the writ of summons has issued, but no warrant of arrest shall be issued until an affidavit by the party or his agent has been filed, and the following provisions complied with."

5. *Ord. 12, r. 6 (a).*—*Ord. 12, r. 6*, is hereby annulled, and the following shall stand in lieu thereof:—

"A defendant shall enter his appearance to a writ of summons by delivering to the proper officer a memorandum in writing, dated on the day of delivering the same, and containing the name of the defendant's solicitor, or stating that the defendant defends in person."

"A defendant who appears elsewhere than where the writ is issued, shall on the same day give notice of his appearance to the plaintiff's solicitor, or to the plaintiff himself if he sues in person, either by notice in writing served in the ordinary way at the address for service within the district of the district registry, or by prepaid letter directed to such address, and posted on that day in due course of post."

6. *Ord. 27, r. 11.*—The court, or a judge, may, at any stage of the proceedings, allow the plaintiff to amend the writ of summons in such manner, and on such terms, as may seem just.

7. *Ord. 55.*—In any cause, or matter, in which security for costs is required, the security shall be of such amount, and be given at such time or times, and in such manner and form as the court or a judge shall direct.

8. *Ord. 57, r. 7.*—In admiralty actions the court or a judge shall have power at any stage of the proceedings in such action, upon a motion or summons by either party, calling upon the other party to show cause why the trial of such action should not take place on an early day to be appointed by the court or a judge, to appoint that such trial shall take place on any day or within any time which to the court or judge shall seem fit; and for such purpose the court or judge shall have power upon such motion or summons to dispense with the giving of notice of trial, or to abridge the time or times appointed by these rules for giving such notice, for the delivery of pleadings, or for doing any other act or taking any other proceeding in the action, upon such terms (if any) as the nature of the case may require.

9. *Ord. 61, r. 4 (a).*—The offices of the Supreme Court (including the judges' chambers) shall close on Saturdays at two o'clock.

10. *Ord. 61, r. 10.*—The official referees shall sit at least from ten a.m. to four p.m. on every day during the Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity Sittings of the High Court of Justice, except on Saturdays, during such sittings, when they shall sit, at least, from ten a.m. to two p.m.; but nothing in this rule shall prevent their sitting on any other days.

APPENDIX.

A.

Warrant of Arrest in Admiralty Action *in rem*.

, 187 . [Here put the letter and] Bsr.Y

In the High Court of Justice,

Admiralty Division.

Between A.B., Plaintiff,

and

the Owners of the
Victoria, &c.

To the Marshal of the Admiralty Division of Our High Court of Justice, and to all and singular his substitutes [or, To the Collector or Collectors of Customs at the Port of]. We hereby command you to arrest the ship or vessel, of the Port of [and the cargo and freight, &c., as the case may be], and to keep the same under safe arrest until you shall receive further orders from Us. Witness, Hugh MacCalmont Baron Cairns, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, this day of , 18 .

FEES OF OFFICIAL REFEREES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACTS, 1873 AND 1875.

ORDER as to Fees to be taken by any Official Referees that may be attached to the Supreme Court.

The Right Honourable Hugh MacCalmont Baron Cairns, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by and with the advice and consent of the under-signed judges of the Supreme Court, and with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, doth hereby, in pursuance and execution of the powers given by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, and all other powers and authorities enabling him in this behalf, order and direct in manner following:

The fees to be taken by any official referee to be attached to the Supreme Court under the provisions of section eighty-three of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, shall be as follows:—

Upon a reference, for every hour or part of an hour the official referee is occupied ... £ s. d. 1 1 0

Where the sittings under a reference are to be held elsewhere than in London, there shall be paid, in addition to the above, £1 11s. 6d. for every night the official referee, and 15s. for every night the official referees' clerk, is absent from London, together with reasonable costs of their locomotion from London and back.

A deposit on account of fees and expenses before proceeding with such reference, or at any time during the course thereof, may be required, and a memorandum thereof shall be delivered to the party making the deposit.

Where the sittings are held elsewhere than in London, the plaintiff in the action shall provide at his expense a place to the satisfaction of the official referee in which the sittings may be held.

Upon the conclusion of the sittings on a reference, the official referee shall forthwith transmit to the Treasury a return, according to the form annexed, on which shall be affixed stamps equal in amount to the fees and moneys received for such sittings and expenses.

The official referees shall conform to any regulations that may be made from time to time by the Treasury for the accounting for all fees and moneys paid to them.

CAIRNS, C.
G. BRAMWELL.
WM. BALIOL BRETT.
JAMES HANNEN.

1st February, 1876.

We certify that this order is made with the concurrence of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

ROW. WINN.
J. D. ELPHINSTONE.

FORM.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Division.

In the matter of a reference in
A. v. B.

				Fees and Costs.
				£ s. d.
Sittings held at				
1876.	from	a.m. to	p.m.	
"	"	a.m. to	p.m.	
"	"	a.m. to	p.m.	
Travelled to				
" from				
Fee for subsistence			nights at	
per night =				
Cost paid by suitor for locomotion				
L.M.,				Official Referee.
(NOTE.—Stamps of the value of the total to be affixed here.)				

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Hilary Sittings.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Saturday.....	Mar. 11	Appeals
Monday.....	13	Ditto
Tuesday.....	14	Ditto
Wednesday.....	15	Appeal motions <i>ex parte</i> , appeals from orders made on interlocutory motions, and other appeals
Thursday.....	16	Bankruptcy appeals and other appeals
Friday.....	17	Appeals
Saturday.....	18	Ditto
Monday.....	20	Ditto
Tuesday.....	21	Ditto
Wednesday.....	22	Appeal motions <i>ex parte</i> , appeals from orders made on interlocutory motions, and other appeals.
Tuesday.....	23	Bankruptcy appeals and other appeals
Friday.....	24	Appeals
Saturday.....	25	Ditto
Monday.....	27	Ditto
Tuesday.....	28	Ditto
Wednesday.....	29	Appeal motions <i>ex parte</i> , appeals from orders made on interlocutory motions, and other appeals
Thursday.....	30	Bankruptcy appeals and other appeals
Friday.....	31	Appeals
Saturday.....	April 1	Ditto
Monday.....	3	Ditto
Tuesday.....	4	Ditto
Wednesday.....	5	Appeals motions <i>ex parte</i> , appeals from orders made on interlocutory motions, and other appeals
Thursday.....	6	Bankruptcy appeals and other appeals
Friday.....	7	Appeals
Saturday.....	8	Ditto
Monday.....	10	Ditto
Tuesday.....	11	Ditto
Wednesday.....	12	Appeal motions <i>ex parte</i> , appeals from orders made on interlocutory motions, and other appeals

The Court of Appeal will sit at Lincoln's-inn and Westminster and the other courts at Lincoln's-inn and Chancery-lane respectively on each of the above-mentioned days.

The Lords Justices will take petitions in lunacy every Saturday during the sittings.

COURT OF APPEAL—AND HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.

Cause List for Hilary Sittings—March and April, 1876.

Before the COURT OF APPEAL.

From the Chancery Division.

Appeals. 1864.

Brown v Simpson } R.—21 June, restored by order
Simpson v Brown }

Appeals. 1875.

Underwood v Elsdon app of deft pt hd (S.O.) B.—Dec 8
In re The Hereford and South Wales Wagon and Engineering Co limd app of official liquidator (pt hd) H.—Dec 20

Appeals 1876.

Attorney-Gen v The Mayor, &c. of Sunderland app of defts B.—Jan 12

Johnsson v Bonhote app of deft (pt hd) R.—Jan 14
Greenaway v Greenaway app of deft H C Greenaway R.—Jan 25

Hastie v Hastie app of deft James Hastie M.—Jan 28
Finch v Underwood app of deft M.—Jan 29

In re Tootal's Estate and Hankin v Kilburn app of plt and ors B.—Jan 31

Rimmer v Bostock app of Royal Southern Hospital H.—Feb 3

Burton v Sturgeon app of C. H. Hodgson R.—Feb 4
Hook v Davies app of plt R.—Feb 7

In re Daniel Miller's Estate and 10 & 11 Vict c 96 app of Benjamin Williams and ear H.—Feb 10

Singer Manufacturing Co v Wilson app of plt R.—Feb 12
Dawson v Oliver Massey app of G. M. Bonham R Feb 16

In re The Native Iron Ore Co, limd app of Sir Howard
Elphinstone and ors Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Feb 16
In re The Patent Cocoa Fibre Co, limd app of E. P. Har-
castle H Feb 16
Davenport v Walker app of plit B. Feb 19
Hunter v Hunter app of Rebecca M. Hunter and ors B.
Feb 19
Wilson v Smith app of plit R. Feb 23
Sharpley v The Louth and East Coast Ry Co app of plit M.
Feb 23
Dickinson v Dodds app of dft John Dodds B. Feb 23
Dickinson v Dodds app of dft Thos Allan B. Feb 23
In re The International Life Assurance Society app of D A
Gibbs and anr M. Feb 23
Patterson v The Gas Light and Coke Co app of dft B Feb
26
Ashley v Ashley app of T J Pittfield M Feb 28
Ashley v Ashley app of L M Dyer and anr M Mar 2
Ashley v Ashley app of Lord Abington M Mar 2
Clawford v Hornsea Steam Brick and Tile Works, limd app
of dfts M March 6

From Orders made on Interlocutory Motions.

Edwards v Edwards app of F L Sloper and anr (pt hd) M
Feb 8
Dean v Wilson app of dfts R Feb 12
Parker v McKenna app of C F Henshaw B Feb 17
Honduras Inter-Oceanic Ry Co, limd v Tucker app of plits
M Feb 21
Witt v Corcoran app of dft B Feb 29
Houseman v Houseman original motion of E C Houseman
to vary minutes of order on app dated 22 Jan, 1876

From the Queen's Bench Division.

The Justices of Berkshire v The Borough of Windsor app
from L C J and Justices Blackburn and Field Jan 26
(Order of court on Crown side)
Whiteley v Taylor app of dft from Justices Blackburn, Lush,
and Quain Feb 1
Rawley v Rawley app of dft from L C J and Justices Mellor
and Field Feb 1
Begbie v The Phosphate Sewage Co, limd app of plit from
L C J and Justices Mellor and Quain Feb 7
Golding v The Wharton Ry, & Co, limd app of plit from L C J
and Justices Blackburn and Lush Feb 7
Furnell v The Great Western Ry Co app of dfts from Jus-
tices Blackburn and Lush Feb 8
Polak and anr v Everitt app of plit from Justices Blackburn,
Mellor, and Quain Feb 22
Vestry of Mile End v Guardians of Whitechapel Union app of
plits from Justices Blackburn, Lush, and Field Feb 22
Marcus and anr v General Steam Navigation Co app of dfts
from Justices Blackburn, Mellor, and Lush Feb 23
River Wear Commissioners v Adamson and ors app of dfts from
Justices Blackburn, Quain, and Archibald Feb 24
Bentley v Lambert app of dfts from Justices Blackburn and
Lush Feb 24
The Concordia Chemische Fabrik auf Actien v Squire app of
dfts from Justices Blackburn, Mellor, and Lush Feb 24
The Naxos Emery Stone Co v Erlanger app of plits from
L C J and Justices Lush and Field Feb 24
Randall, Saunders, & Co v Thompson app of plits from Justices
Blackburn, Lush, and Quain Feb 28
Rustomjee v Her Majesty the Queen app of suppliant
(petition of right) from L C J and Justices Blackburn and
Lush Feb 20
The Queen v Steel and ors app of prosecutors from Justices
Blackburn, Mellor, and Lush March 3 (order of court on
Crown side)

From the Common Pleas Division.

Southwell v Bowditch app of dft from Lord Coleridge and
Justices Grove and Denman Feb 3
Rhodes and anr v The Airedale Drainage Commrs app of the
Commrs from Lord Coleridge and Baron Amplett Feb 5
Wright (Clerk) v Davies (Clerk) app of plit from Lord Cole-
ridge and Justices Brett and Denman Feb 8
Richardson v The Great Eastern Ry Co app of Ry Co Feb 9
(special case entered by order)
Eastwood and anr (assignees, &c.) v Ward and ors app of plits
from Lord Coleridge and Justices Denman and Lindley Feb 22
Okell and anr v Charles and anr app of plit from Justices Brett,
Archibald, and Lindley March 2
Porter v Emmens app of dft from Justices Grove, Archibald,
and Lindley March 2
Lord Hanmer v Flight app of dft from Justices Grove, Archi-
bald, and Lindley March 3

From the Exchequer Division.

Dawson v Fitzgerald app of plits from L C B and Barons
Bramwell and Pigott Dec 21
Edmunds v The Prudential Assurance Co app of plit from
L C Baron Dec 21 (error on bill of exceptions under old
practice by order)

Borrowman v Drayton app of plits from L C Baron and Barons
Cleasby and Amplett Dec 23
Waring v Gill app of plit from L C Baron and Barons Cleasby
and Amplett Dec 24
Earp v Faulkner and anr app of dfts from L C B and Barons
Cleasby and Pollock Dec 31
Nicholls v Marsland app of plit from L C B and Barons Bram-
well and Cleasby Jan 4
Shell v Webster app of dfts from L C Baron and Baron
Amplett Jan 8
Gadd v Houghton and anr app of dfts from L C Baron and
Barons Pollock and Huddleston Jan 20
Nathanson v Haarbleicher and anr app of plit from Barons
Cleasby and Amplett Jan 31
Haslam v Benton and anr app of dfts from Barons Bramwell,
Cleasby, and Huddleston Feb 1
The Monmouthshire Ry and Canal Co v Bevan and anr app of
dfts from L C Baron and Barons Pollock and Huddleston
Feb 2
Wooler and anr v Knott app of plits from L C Baron and
Baron Huddleston Feb 18
Durant and ors v Robinson app of dft from Barons Bramwell,
Amplett, and Huddleston March 1

From the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Sugden and ors v Lord St Leonards and ors app of Lord St
Leonards and ors from Sir James Hannen
Sugden and ors v Lord St Leonards and ors app of Alfred
Innes Henderson and Sophia Henderson from Sir James
Hannen
Owners of the Cargo ex Woosung v Elton and ors app of
Owners of Cargo ex Woosung from Sir R J Phillimore
Feb 15
Accame v Owners of The Ethels (ship Ethels) app of E Accame
from Sir R. J. Phillimore Feb 24
Accame v Owners of The Ethels (ship Antioch Accame) app of
E Accame from Sir R J Phillimore Feb 24

From the London Court of Bankruptcy.

In re Waldoek Ex parte Hewitt	In re Wright Ex parte Bestwick
In re Jay Ex parte Walker	Webb Walter
C C Von Andlau Ex pte Lidiard	Bushby Knight-Mew
	Javal Pearce
	Wagon Co, limd Sheffield

From the Divisional Court.

(Constituted under Judicature Act, 1873, s. 45.)

James Howes v The Board of Inland Revenue app of James
Howes from Baron Cleasby and Justices Grove and Field
Feb 17
The Worcester Local Board of Health v The Guardians of
Droitwich Poor Law Union app of the Droitwich Guardians
from Baron Cleasby and Justice Field Feb 23

DIVISIONAL COURT

For Appeals from Inferior Courts.

(Chancery Division.)

Hill v Perasse app of dft from Westminster County Court
Feb 5 (stands over)

Before the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Causes (with Witnesses).

Proder v Saillard c pt hd	Witham v Taylor c for trial
Williams v Monico c trial pt hd	Taylor v Witham c for trial
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co v Liverpool, London, and Globe Insur- ance Co c (S.O. Easter Sit- tings)	Wood v Barnicot c for trial
Smith v Peters c trial	Charles v Hughes c for trial
Bradford v Argles c	(not before April 7)
Stilwell v Ashley c	Hughes v Charles c for trial
Price v Stephens c trial	(not before April 7)
The Nene Valley Drainage Commissioners 2nd District v Dunkley c	Townsend v Haworth, 1874.— T.—105 c
Summers v Morphew c for trial	Townsend v Haworth, 1875.— T.—15 c
Padbury v Adams c for trial	Broom v Sheffield and Rother- ham Bank c trial
Pratt v Pratt, 1875. P. 34, c	Broom v Duke c trial
Pratt v Pratt, 1875. P. 79, c for trial	Baily v Neale c trial
Union Bank of London v Pilcher c for trial	Crosse v Heasty c trial
The London and Liverpool Hotel Co, limd v Wright c	Hick v Schofield c
Barker v Whitehead c trial	Sheldon v Cawley c trial
Pugh v Pryse c for trial	Krahn v Bertiner c trial
Dicker v Angerstein c	Hallsworth v Spicer c trial
	Jones v Ford c trial
	Whiteley v Rothlisberger c trial
	Inman v Wedderburn act trial
	Compagnie Laferme v Hen- dricks act trial
	Clayton v Clayton c
	Bickell v Bickell act trial

Crofts v Baskcomb act trial
McCool v Wood c trial
Thwaites v Wylson c trial
Gordon v Gordon c
Gill v Whitting c trial
Plowden v Taylor c trial
Lea v Miller c trial
Walton v Haynes c (S O
Easter Sittings)
Stones v Todd m d
Metcalf v Smith c trial
Symes v Maynard c trial
Meikle v Hunter c trial

Woodhouse v Blakeley c trial
The Berlin Phosphate Sewage,
& Co, limd v The Phosphate
Sewage Co, limd c trial
The Baltic Co, limd v Simpson
c trial
Lewis v Smith c trial
Montefiore v Gibbs c
Earp v Henderson act trial
Gibbon v Tyers c trial
Gibson v Hey c trial
Andrews v Davidson c trial
Crossley v Cox act trial

Causes (without Witnesses).

Kemp v Collins m d (pt hd)
Williams v Hickman m d (pt
hd)
Iriuth v Gouverneur exons
scandal
Baylis v Hewkley dem to
statement of claim
Tyler v Wallis dem to state-
ment of claim
The West Hartlepool Iron Co,
limd v West of England and
South Wales District Bank
exons
Hodgson v Jex dem to state-
ment of claim
Kidd v Tallentire m d
Wagstaffe v Price m d (not
before March 30)
London and South African
Bank, limd v Morgan m d
(not before March 13)
Stewart v Stewart m d
Hervey Bathurst v Stanley
c trial (March 10)
Craven v Stanley c trial
(March 10)
Collis v Collis m d (1875.—
C.—101)
Collis v Collis m d (1873.—C.
268) transferred from V C
Malins by ord
Mawdsley v Webster action
for trial (short)

Blane v Blane sp c
Yeates v Taylor m d
Lysaght v Edwards sp c
Coyte v Bishop c trial (short)
In re Stainforth's Estate, and
Stainforth v Tyrer action
for trial
Murdock v Matthew c trial
Chamberlayne v Brooket f c
Thornton v Wilson action for
trial
Atkinson v Atkinson m d
Grimmer v Cooke c for trial
Thompson v Prichard c for
trial
Towse v Lett sp c
Burton v Waller f c and
sums to vary
Paradise v Peters f c
Hare v Hare sp c
Clarke v Marchant f c
Lilley v Joyce f c (short)
Smith v Mann c trial
Smallwood v Weaver m for
judgt (short)
Downs v Goslin c trial
Wood v Shaw act trial
The Bank of Castille v
Olagnivel c trial
Browning v Sabin c trial
Simpson v Walton f c (short)
G. & J. Brown & Co. v Brown
act trial

Causes (Ineffective).

Dangerfield v Budd m d wits
before exnr
Young v Dale m d S.O. by
order
Carrington v France m d wits
before exnr
Gillespie v Goodridge m d
S.O. by order
Budding v Murdock m d S.O.
by order
Baird v Moules's Patent Earth
Closet Co c S.O. by order

Lockwood v The Mutual
Society m d wits before
exnr
Blackburn v Taylor m d wits
before exnr
Cardigan Iron, Steel, &c., Co,
limd v Angus m d wits be-
fore exnr
Chambers v Bridgman c trial
(abated)
Teece v Welsh m d S.O. to
amend

N.B.—Causes and Actions in which Witnesses are to be examined before the Court will be taken on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and Causes and Actions without Witnesses will be taken on Mondays and Fridays, but when the List of Causes and Actions without Witnesses is exhausted, Causes and Actions with Witnesses will be taken on Mondays and Fridays also.

Before the Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD MALINS.

Causes.

Reiner v Marquis of Salisbury
demr to whole bill (not be-
fore March 13)
Constable v Dendy exons for
insuffcy
Grove v Grove demr to state-
ment of claim
Jolliffe v Hayward c with
wits, re-transferred from
V C Bacon by order (April 3)
Turner v Tepper m d
Hall v Tepper m d
Scruton v Holt c (re-transf-
red from M R by order)
Holt v Scruton m d
The New Sombbrero Phos-
phate Co (limd) v Erlanger
m d (March 27)
Spark v Lawrence c with wits
Farrar v Green m d
Morris v Debenham m d

Bright v Tyndall sp c
Charlton v Miller c with wits
Blaylock v Morton c with wits
Edmonds v Corben m d
Bull v The West London Dis-
trict School Board c with
wits
Slipper v Gough m d
Smith v Webster c
The Ashlon Vale Iron Co v
Abbot m d
Hutchinson v Turner m d
Quilter v Berridge m d
Strousberg v Frankish c, set
down by deft Frankish
Salamon v Sopwith m d, cross
exam of deft Sopwith by
order
Ward v Pattison m d and
Ward v Pattison f c, 1871—
W—236, by order

Elder v Browning m d
Smethurst v Smethurst m d
Vallance v Vallance m d
Sergeant v Dear m d
Butler v Butler cause, with
wits
Stone v Bennett m d
Davis v Adams m d
Davis v Howard m d
James v The Queen petn of
right
Rae v Vivers c with wits
Gibson v Head c with wits
Hewitt v Brewster m d
The Ecclesiastical Commis-
sioners for England v The
North-Eastern Ry Co c
with wits
Ernest v Evans m d wits be-
fore exnr
Dawkins v Dawkins c with
wits
Broad v Chapman m d
Arthur v Smith m d
Glover v Chancellor c, pro
confesso
Blackburne-Maze v Gregory
sp c
Birch v Williams m d
Farinal v Pol m d
Wight v Garrard c
Gibbs v David c trial (March
13)
Lawrence v Fletcher f c
Greenwood v Lancashire and
Yorkshire Ry Co c trial
Hatton v May f c
Skinner v Skinner f c
Ellis v Musgrove f c
Delves v Delves f c
In re Wilson, deceased, and
Butcher v Simmons f c
and sums to vary
Young v Young f c
Stranks v Coles f c
Ryalls v Packman action for
trial
Sutcliffe v Dixon f c
Roberts v Shearwood f c
Palliser v Spyer c for trial
Wheatly v Davies f c
Beales v Boyle m d with wits
Gilbert v Edeane c for trial
Jones v Wynne c for trial
Ungley v Ungley c for trial
Tauntm v Morris c trial
Inglis v St Giles' Vestry,
Camberwell action for trial

Hilliard v De Loyauté c trial
Widger v Tepper c trial
Taylor v Buckinshaw c for
trial
Davids v Martin c for trial
with wits
Del Cocks v Barnett c for trial
Tyler v Higgins f c
Stacey v Stacey m d
Parfitt v Swayne c
Dunbar v Aitken f c
Chambers v Chambers f c
Owens v Emmens c
Low v Goble c for trial
Luckie v Fitzroy c for trial
Phillips v Phillips f c
Cox v Watson m d
Brown v Jones action for trial
Clement v Clement c for trial
Giunard v Huguenin f c
Minshall v Woodhouse action
for trial (short)
Nicholls v Nicholls f c and
sums to vary
Cox v Bord f c
Brown v Burdett c trial
Short v Millett c trial
Cartwright v Last act trial
Ebrey v Nelson act trial
Power v Haley c
Durham Building Society v
Tarnbull c with wits
In re Shearman's estate, and
Shearman v Palmer f c
McEwan v Crombie c trial
(short)
Hemsworth v Maclean m for
judgt (short)
Day v Freund act trial
Stringer v Stringer c wits
Sheffield v Sheffield c
Woolley v Woolley m d
Sathers v Jubb f c
Vane v Vane c
Holdsworth v Devonport f c
Smith v London and West-
minister Loan and Discount
Co, limd c
Thomason v Leach c trial
(short)
Mott v Mott f c
Bacon v Owtram c trial (March
15)
Andrew v Ensor f c
Caldwell v Dymoke act trial
(short)

Before the Vice-Chancellor Sir JAMES BACON.

Causes

Set down previous to transfer.

Henderson v Grange c with
wits
The International Financial
Society, limd v The City of
Moscow Gas Co, limd m d
transferred from M R (March
15)
The City of Moscow Gas Co,
limd v The International
Financial Society, limd c
(transferred from M R) evi-
dence in 1st suit to be used in
this cause (March 15)
Thompson v Metcalfe m d, wits
before exnr
Clark v Bullows m d (S.O.)
Palmer v Hall m d (M R) S O

Bottle v Knocker m d (V &
M) wits before exnr
Poyar v Southwood m d
(V C M) wits before exnr
Edwards v Noble c trial (pt
hd S O)
Doggett v Curnow m d with
wits (March 8)
Vale v Oppert c with wits
(S O)
Wilkins v Bedford c trial
Brierley v Hussey c
Cousens v Gray c with wits
(March 21)
Crosbie v Perks c trial (S O)
Grey v Cave c trial (S O)

REMAINING CAUSES

Transferred from the Vice-Chancellor Sir R. MALINS, by
order dated February 7, 1876.

Roe v Davies m d with wits
(March 24)
Powell v Leeman m d (S.O.)
Bradbourn v Morris m d
Morris v Bradbourn m d
Kenney v Potter c with wits
Davies v Chatwood c with wits
Wellman v Northover c trial
(not before March 28)

King v Varley c trial with
wits
Cooper v Cooper c trial
Lascelles v Butt c trial with
wits
Smith v Smith c trial
Taylor v Lambert m d
Pratt v King c trial (not be-
fore March 3)

Wilmot v Forrest c trial with
wits
Radford v Cunningham c
trial
Fallows v The Knightor, Tre-
verbyn, &c., Iron Ore Co,
Lind c with wits

Patterson v Wooller c trial
Girdham v Clegg c (March
28)
Craig v Phillips c for trial
(March 22)
White v Cox m d
Pares v Pares c for trial

End of Transfer.

Causes

Set down since Transfer.

Firmstone v McEwen c with
wits
Mackett v Herno Bay Com-
missioners m d with wits
Godwin v Tebb c trial with
wits
Hickley v Hickley (1875.—H
—164) c trial
Hickley v Hickley (1875.—H
—247) c trial
Attorney-Gen v The Cloth-
workers' Co c trial (S O)

Hill v Garthorne m d
Wiltshier v Corbett m d
Harris v Butterfield c trial
Russell v St Aubyn f c pt hd
Barrett v Vernon m d
Bragg v Best c trial
Prickard v Morris f c
Bowman v Day act trial
Pateshall v Price f c
Heugh v Garrett c
Walker v Simpson act trial
Harris v Aaron c trial

Before the Vice-Chancellor Sir CHARLES HALL.

Causes.

Debenham v Lacey demr (not
before March 7)
Boynton v Boynton m d (Mar
14)
Republic of Peru v Ruze m d
(not before Mar 13)
Hartmont v Heynemann c
with wits (S O to fix a day)
Austin v Austin m d, wits
before exmr
Saunders v Wilkin m d, with
wits (Mar 21)
Pocock v Attorney-General
sp c pt hd
Hodgson v Mayhew m d with
wits
Boyd v Henderson c (S O to
fix a day)
The New Westminster Brewery
Co v Hannah c trial wits
before exmr
Ohlsen v Terroro c with wits
Brown v Fowler m d with wits
Beale v Leslie act trial pt hd
Hall v Byron c
Jones v Davies act trial
Morgan v Birch c trial with
wits (Mar 27)
Smith v Vestry of St Pancras
m judgt S.O.
Hopkins v Hopkins c trial
(not before March 29)
Cornwell v Keith c trial
Raffety v Sawyer act trial
Romaine v Onslow act trial
Bowen v Bowen m judgt
Ashwin v Dicks c trial
Smith v Conder c trial
Thomas v Ellis m d (abated)
Bell v Cockle m d
Price v Jenkins m d wits be-
fore exmr
Clarke v Cookson c trial wits
Jones v Walsh c trial with
wits
Laughton v Wright c trial
Wood v King m judgt
Davies v Corbett m d
Harris v Harris c trial
Wars v Jones c trial with
wits
Leech v Goode c trial wits
Burns v Irving m d
Tittle v Ash c trial (not be-
fore March 18)
La Vallette des Barres v Smith
c trial (not before March 11)
Hensman v Taylor m judgt
Chatterton v Musgrove c trial
Marsden v Kent c trial
Vaughan v Bristow c trial
Lewis v Webber c trial with
wits
Elworthy v Elworthy Brothers
& Co, Lind m d wits before
exmr

Harris v Staigh act trial
Mercer v Harwood c trial
Lowndes v Thomas m judgt
The British Mutual Invest-
ment Co v Smart c trial
Perkins v Slater c trial
John v Jones m judgt
Huskisson v Huskisson f c
Laing v Harle c
Culley v Buttifant c, pro con-
fesso
Attorney-Gen v Mayor, &c, of
Basingstoke c trial
White v Mansell c trial
Farquharson v Floyer f c
(S O)
Gibbon v Phillips c trial
Catterson v Clark f c pt hd
(S O)
Mills v Haywood m d
Latch v Latch (58) m d
Latch v Latch (26) m d
Pullin v Pullin c trial th
wits
Jones v Evans f c
Turton v Barber f c
Robinson v Phipps c trial
Tolson v Sheard m d
Attenborough v Shirlaw c
trial
Lloyd v Clay f c
Kirkby v Phillips f c
Cook v Dey m judgt (S O)
Fairer v Park f c
Garth v Maitland sp c
Bizzey v Flight f c
Stratford v Teague f c and m
to vary
Sutton v Sutton c trial
Weir v McMeeken f c and
sums to vary
Faith v Emsley f c and sums
to vary
Tucker v Swinburne c trial
Jones v Clifford c trial
Hewland v Densham act trial
Camps v Marshall f c
Ellis-Nanney v Carnarvon-
shire Slate Company (Lind)
c trial
Goding v Dudley m judgment
Smith v Harpham c trial
Bryant v Maisey act trial
Lord Leigh v Street c trial
Cadbury v Walker m judg-
ment
Waterson v Heaven m judg-
ment
London, Chatham, and Dover
Ry Co v Associatn of Land
Financiers (Lind) c trial
Kidon v Purvis m judgment
Baird v Mackeson f c
Warner v Warner f c
Phillips v Wigan act trial
Bibbens v Potter c trial

Hinks v Hall m judgment
Avery v Avery c trial

Attorney-Gen v Pagham Re
clamation Co act trial (Ma
7)

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

March 10, 1876.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 94½
Oitto for Account, April 1, 94½
Do 3 per Cent. Reducd, 92½ x2
New 3 per Cent., 92½ x2
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73
Annulities, Jan. '80 —

Annulities, April, '88, 94½
Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
Ex Bills, £1000, 2½ per Ct. 2 dis.
Ditto, £500, Do, 2 dis.
Ditto, £100 & £200, dis.
Bank of England Stock. 5 per
Ct. (last half-year), 237
Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '80, 106½
Ditto for Account. —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88, 105½
Ditto, ditto, Certificates —
Ditto En-faced Fr., 1 per Cent. 87
2nd Inf. Fr., 5 per C., Jan. '73

Ditto, 5½ per Cent., May, '78, '92
Ditto Debentures, 4 per Cents
April, '64
Do. Do, 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. £1000
Ditto, ditto, under £1000

RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid.	Closing Price *
Stock Bristol and Exeter	100	142
Stock Caledonian	100	125
Stock Glasgow and South-Western	100	160
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	45½
Stock Great Northern	100	132½
Stock Do., A Stock	100	137
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	—
Stock Great Western—Original	100	111½
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	132
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	116½
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover	100	23½
Stock London and North-Western	100	143
Stock London and South Western	100	122½
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	73½
Stock Metropolitan	100	99
Stock Do., District	100	46½
Stock Midland	100	132
Stock North British	100	104
Stock North Eastern	100	157½
Stock North London	100	138
Stock North Staffordshire	100	71
Stock South Devon	100	70
Stock South-Eastern	100	125

* A. receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

MARRIAGE.

DE MICHELE—BROWNE—On March 4, at St. Clement Dines,
Leopold John Manners de Michele, of the Inner Temple, to
Constance Emma Juliet, the youngest daughter of P. A.
Browne, of Devonshire-place.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1876.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Court Grange Silver Lead Mines Company, Limited.—Petition for
for winding up, presented March 1, directed to be heard before the
M.R. on March 11. Jones and Co. Lincoln's inn fields, agents for
Hughes and Son, Aberystwyth, solicitors for the petitioner.
General Register and Meter Company, Limited.—V.O. Bisco has, by
an order dated Nov 30, appointed James Waddell, Munition House
chambers, Queen Victoria st, to be official liquidator.

TUESDAY, March 7, 1876.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Severn Junction Railway Company.—By an order made by V.O. Malins,
dated Feb 25, it was ordered that the above company be wound up.
Sanders, Lombard st, solicitor for the petitioner.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Benagher Distillery Company, King's County, Ireland, Limited.—Peti-
tion for winding up, presented March 1, directed to be heard before
V.O. Malins on March 17. Taylor and Jaquet, South st, Finsbury
square, solicitors for the petitioners.
Eskern Slate and Slab Quarries Company, Limited.—V.O. Malins has,
by an order dated Feb 25, appointed Frederick Warwick, Bankers-
bury, to be official liquidator. Creditors are required, on or before

April 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the above. Wednesday, April 12, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

European Review, Limited.—V.C. Bacon has, by an order dated Feb 21, appointed William Cooper, Angell rd, Brixton, to be official liquidator. Creditors are required, on or before April 10, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the above. Monday, April 24, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Hales' Rocket Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R., dated Feb 26, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Newbon and Co, Wardrobe place, Doctors' commons, solicitors for the petitioners.

Norman Patent Sewing Machines Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated Feb 25, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Wilkins and Blyth, St Swinib's lane, solicitors for the petitioners.

Provident Fire Insurance Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Bacon, dated Feb 26, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. James Yalden, Chesapeake, was appointed to be liquidator, in addition to William Blankly Bull, the late secretary of the company. Goldring, Southampton at, Bloomsbury square, agent for Ramwell and Pennington, Bolton, solicitors for petitioners.

Rio Grande do Sul Steam Ship Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before June 5, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to John Young, Tokenhouse yard. Friday, June 9, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1876.

St John's (No. 1) Female Church Provident Friendly Society, Shakespear Inn, Spion st, Coventry. March 1

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, Feb. 29, 1876.

Bennet, Philip, Rougham Hall, Suffolk, Esq. March 29. Bennet v Bennet, M.R. Ford, South square, Gray's inn

Bettinson, Henry Joseph, Louth, Lincoln, Innkeeper. March 18. Bettinson v Nelson, V.C. Bacon. Bell, Louth

Forster, Matthew, New City chambers, Merchant. March 29. Forster v Forster, M.R. Denby, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

Howarth, Catherine, Stafford rd, North Bow. March 31. Howarth v Shaw, M.R. Peddell, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st

Hyett, Benjamin Anthony, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Gent. March 31. Hyett v Mekin, V.C. Bacon. Ticehurst and Sons, Cheltenham

Macdonald, Randal George Meyritt, Wyke Hall, Dorset, Esq. April 1. Day v Macdonald, M.R. Wharton and Ford, Lincoln's inn fields

Parr, Robert Augustus, Southsea, Hants, Captain R.N. March 30. Harris v Lane, V.C. Malins. Bessop, Bush lane, Cannon st

Peacock, Walter Anderson, Retired Bakardand Mary Peacock, Upper Bath place, Dalston. April 25. Simpson v Simpson, V.C. Malins

Powell, James, sen, Chichester, Solicitor. March 20. Powell v Toulon, V.C. Malins. Rivington, Fenchurch buildings

Fryer, Ambrose, Wheatead, Suffolk, Farmer. March 25. Worraker v Fryer, M.R. Glen, Cambridge

Roche, Patrick, Betts st, St George's east, Cooper. March 23. Roche v Rouse, V.C. Malins. Brown, Finsbury place

Rogers, Moses, Rownhams, Hants, Gardener. March 24. Figgins v Rogers, M.R. Kilby, Southampton

Schultz, Christian Henry, Great Tower st, Wine Merchant. March 29. Boyes v Williams, M.R. Sorrell, Great Tower st

Wiseman, Robert Parland, Norwich, Builder. April 3. Fryer v Wiseman, V.C. Hall. Goodwin, Norwich

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

TUESDAY, Feb. 29, 1876.

Arreches, Juan Mignal, Mark lane, Tobacco Merchant. April 10. Renshaw and Renshaw, Suffolk lane, Cannon st

Barnes, George Adam, St Helier, Jersey, Esq. May 31. Crosse, Lancaster place, Strand

Bayes, Thomas Henry, Ifteringham, Norfolk, Farmer. April 6. Wright and Barton, East Dereham

Boulger, Rev John, Fenant, Denbigh. April 24. Griffith, Llanrwst

Bowen, Teresa, George Louis, Ifracombe, Devon. April 1. Denborough and Son, Finsbury place south

Bray, Sarah Ann, otherwise Ann West, Leeds, York. March 25. Scott, Leeds

Brocas, Sophia Anne, Beaurepaire House, Hants. April 15. Mullens and Bosanquet, Austin friars

Burn, James, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Coach Manufacturer. April 14. Stanton and Atkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Dalbly, John, Boston Spa, York, Gent. April 25. Markland and Davy, Leeds

Dixon, Henry, Lea, Wilts, Yeoman. June 24. Blake, Malmesbury

Gallon, Edward, Low Felling, Durham, Paper Manufacturer. April 14. Stanton and Atkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Gardner, Cathbert, Winstan, Durham, Builder. April 14. Stanton and Atkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Gatrix, John Markendale, Whalley Range, Lancashire, Gent. April 1. Earle and Co, Manchester

Gray, George, Sheffield, Saw Manufacturer. March 25. Rodgers and Co, Sheffield

Hebblewhite, George, Little Chester st, Hanoversquare, Tailor. March 24. Lovett, King William st, London bridge

Higgins, Parthenia, Merriott, Somerset. April 3. Sparks, Crewkerne

Jackson, Christian Stewart, Wakefield, York. March 31. Harrison and Smith, Wakefield

Jackson, James, High st, Fulham, Gent. March 31. Robinson and Hilder, Jermyn st, St James's

Jones, John, Worcester, Solicitor. May 1. Jones, Worcester

Jones, Richard, Birmingham, Warwick, Carpenter. March 15. Reece and Harris, Birmingham

Kinsey, Charles Newton, Northwich, Cheshire, Farmer. March 31. Green and Dixon, Northwich

Lea, Joseph, Davenham, Cheshire, Gent. April 15. Green and Dixon, Northwich

Lindars, William Thomas, Tetsworth, Oxford, Surveyor. March 31. Sherrard, Lincoln's inn fields

Masters, Hannah, Plymouth, Devon, Hat Manufacturer. March 30. Bulteel and Rowe, Plymouth

McCarthy, Mary, Brighton, Sussex. March 31. Hamilton, Brighton

Meek, Richard, York, Joiner. May 6. Ware, York

Meredith, George, Mile End rd, Steam Biscuit Manufacturer. April 5. Watson, Coleman st

Miller, Amelia, Norwich, Tobaccoist. April 20. Miller and Co, Norwich

Naylor, Isaac, Oker Side, Darnley, Derby. March 29. Barrow, Matlock-Bath

Pouget, Elizabeth Mary, Lee, Kent. March 31. Carr and Co, Basinghall st

Proud, James, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, Shipwright. May 1. Wilford, Sunderland

Pugh, Sarah, Bryntirion, Montgomery. April 1. Harrison, Welshpool

Ratand, George, Hove, Sussex, Esq. March 28. Wordsworth and Co, South Sea House, Threadneedle st

Rosberg, Jacob Hubert, John st, Hanway st, Cabinet Maker. March 31. Aldridge, Jun, Montague place, Russell square

Rose, Zanny, Holton, Suffolk. April 5. Cross and Ram, Halesworth

Sims, Alfred, Mitcham, Surrey, Gent. April 6. Watson, Coleman st

Smurthwaite, George, Richmond, York, Esq. March 31. Tomlin, Richmond

Smyth, Thomas Sydney, Albemarle st, Esq. Feb 21. Bailey and Co, Berners st

Taylor, Benjamin, Sheffield, Builder. March 25. Rodgers and Co, Sheffield

Turner, Charles, Eaton place, M.P. April 11. Laces and Co, Liverpool

Watkins, William, Kingston-upon-Thames, Solicitor. April 30. Watkins and Co, Saville st

Whitrow, Henry, Winchester, Gent. March 30. Bailey and White, Winchester

Wilkinson, Joseph, Thurstone, York, Druggist. April 1. Dransfield and Sons, Peapstone

Williamson, Lissey, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. May 12. Evans, Ashton-under-Lyne

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1876.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar. To Surrender in London.

Bennett, W F Burton, Chapel st, Belgrave square, Colonel in H.M.'s Army. Pet March 1. Spring-Rice. March 14 at 1

Gallo, Adolph Heinrich Georg Von Hahn, Lombard court, Financial Agent. Pet Sept 23. Brougham. March 21 at 11

Gosbell, Henry, New North rd, Stationer. Pet March 1. Spring-Rice. March 13 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Baker, Thomas, Birmingham, Beer Retailer. Pet Feb 28. Chancellor. Birmingham. March 14 at 2

Jenkins, Edward, Bristol, Builder. Pet March 1. Harley. Bristol. March 17 at 2

Shiers, Joseph, Liverpool, Merchant. Pet Feb 23. Watson. Liverpool. March 15 at 2

TUESDAY, March 7, 1876.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar. To Surrender in London.

Lee, Alfred, Brook rd, Upper Clapton, Builder. Pet Feb 18. Keene. March 29 at 11

Sweet, Thomas Whittle, Clement's lane, Lombard st, Merchant. Pet March 2. Murray. March 22 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Abrahams, Jacob, Liverpool, Clothier. Pet March 3. Watson. Liverpool. March 20 at 2

Bartrum, Arthur Clement, Bradford, York, Stuff Merchant. Pet March 2. Robinson. Bradford. March 21 at 9

Hobday, Edwin, Shrewsbury, Salop. Wire Worker. Pet March 2. Peele. Shrewsbury. March 18 at 11

Jones, William Charles, Sheffield, Butcher. Pet March 3. Rodgers. Sheffield. March 22 at 1

Sterling, D O Dowlas, nr Morthyr Tydfil, Grocer. Pet March 2. Russell. Morthyr Tydfil. March 25 at 1

Whitworth, Frederick Samuel, Sheffield, Coal Merchant. Pet March 2. Wake. Sheffield. March 23 at 1

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1876.

Appleby, William, Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, Licensed Beer Retailer. Feb 18

Taylor, Henry, Boston, Lincoln, Corsetmaker. Feb 29

TUESDAY, March 7, 1876.

Williams, Stanley, Manchester, Cloth Agent. Feb 8

Liquidation by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1876.

Abrahams, Victor, Great Grimby, Lincoln, Watch Maker. March 16 at 11 at the Queen's Hotel, New st, Birmingham.

Allsopp, John Hadfield, Hindley, Lancashire, Mill Manager. March 15 at 2 at offices of Orton and Bryan, Ridgefield, Manchester

Ascott, Charles William, Lower North st, Poplar, Ship's Smith. March 14 at 3 at offices of Burton, Serjeants' inn, Fleet st

Badeock, James, Burwell, Cambridge, Turf Merchant. March 14 at 12 at offices of Christmas, St Andrew's st, Cambridge

Barr, Edward Gwyn, Rodney Stoke, Somerset, General Shop Keeper. March 17 at 12 at offices of Benson and Thomas, Broad st, Bristol

Burrow, Samuel, Salterhebble, Halifax, York, Metal Broker. March 15 at 3 offices of Rhodes, Horton st, Halifax.
 Butler, Thomas Hucklebridge, Taunton, Somerset, Painter. March 17 at 2:30 at offices of Pinchard and Son, Paul st, Taunton.
 Burton, George, Bolton, Lancashire, Draper. March 16 at 2 at offices of Robinson, Acrefield, Bolton.
 Beechey, Edward, Higher Crumpsall, nr Manchester, no occupation. March 16 at 3 at offices of Marriott and Woodall, Norfolk st, Manchester.
 Best, Annie Elizabeth, and Sarah Ann Best, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Milliners. March 20 at 11 at offices of Clark, High st, Cheltenham.
 Bickerton, Samuel, Oldham, Lancashire, Cotton spinner. March 15 at 3 at offices of Murray and Wrigley, Clegg st, Oldham.
 Boulter, Richard, Bristol, Brightsmith. March 11 at 11 at offices of Eversy, Guildhall, Broad st, Bristol.
 Bowley, Rachel, and Edwin Leathley, Leeds, Woollen Merchants. March 15 at 2 at the Great Northern Railway Hotel, Wellington st, Leeds.
 Buchanan, James, and James Buchanan, jun, Gutter lane, Warehousemen. March 16 at 12 at offices of Phelps and Sidgwick, Gresham st, Butt John Greaves, Sheffield, Auctioneer. March 15 at 2:30 at offices of Brook and Co, Old Haymarket, Sheffield.
 Butt, Joseph Edward, Wisbech, Cambridge, Plumber. March 14 at 2 at offices of Taylor and Co, Farnival's inn, Holborn, Ollard, Wisbech.
 Candy, William, Sudley Grange, Wilt, Farmer. March 17 at 11 at offices of Kinnaird and Tombs, Corn Exchange, Swindon.
 Carter, Warren, and John Cole, Haverfordwest, Drapers. March 20 at 11 at offices of Mathias and Co, Dark st, Haverfordwest.
 Champion, Thomas, Eiam st, Brixton, Builder's Foreman. March 18 at 1st offices of Hooper, Newgate st.
 Chapman, William Floyd, Gloucester, Patent Flower Case Manufacturer. March 21 at 3 at offices of Haines, St John's lane, Gloucester.
 Clifton, George, Scholes, Wigan, Lancashire, Licensed Hawker. March 23 at 3 at offices of Wood, King st, Wigan.
 Clements, William, Norland rd, Notting hill, Builder. March 11 at 10:30 at 25, Lower Queen's rd, Notting hill. Lee, Great James st, Bedford row.
 Cooke, Thomas Frederick, and Thomas Lampard Green, Marlborough st, Blackfriars, Builders. March 17 at 12 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Wild and Co, Ironmonger lane, Cheapside.
 Cooper, William, Rochester, Kent, Barge Owner. March 18 at 11 at offices of Hayward, High st, Rochester.
 Corbett, James, and Thomas Evans, Mansies, Salop, Charter Masters. March 17 at 12 at offices of Harris, Dawley.
 Corin, Charles Glasdon, Camborne, Cornwall, Grocer. March 20 at 12 at offices of Daniell, Chapel st, Camborne.
 Davies, Edward, Fochriw, Gellygery, Glamorgan, Innkeeper. March 13 at 12 at offices of Beddoe, Victoria st, Merthyr Tydfil.
 Davies, Rees, Pontypridd, Glamorgan, Shopkeeper. March 23 at 12 at offices of Thomas, Taff st, Pontypridd.
 Davis, Richard Thomas, Kidderminster, Worcester, Coal Merchant. March 14 at 3 at offices of Miller and Co, Baxter chambers, Church st, Kidderminster.
 Dibb, William, Wakefield, York, Coal Merchant. March 15 at 3 at offices of Horner, King st, Wakefield.
 Downie, Colin, and Wilkinson Downie, Blyth, Northumberland, Tailors. March 14 at 2 at offices of Joels, Newgate st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Drake, James, Halifax, York, Ale Merchant. March 17 at 12 at offices of Boocock, Silver st, Halifax.
 Dubinsky, John, Fowls place, Haverstock hill, Wine Merchant. March 15 at 2 at offices of Angell and Inbert-Terry, Gresham st.
 Duncan, Allan, Birmingham, Travelling Draper. March 16 at 12 at the King's Head Hotel, Worcester st, Birmingham.
 Gatis, Wolverhampton.
 Dunn, Samuel, and John Merritt, Birmingham, Brassfounders. March 17 at 12 at the Great Western Hotel, Monmouth st, Birmingham.
 Smith, Birmingham.
 Dutton, John, Walsall, Stafford, Beerhouse Keeper. March 14 at 11 at the Stock Hotel, Walsall. Bill, Bridge st, Walsall.
 Eady, James, Coleridge, Builder. March 16 at 2 at offices of Jones, Town Hall chambers, Colchester.
 Eastwell, William, Wyatt's lane, Shernhall st, Walthamstow, Coach Builder. March 22 at 4 at offices of Houghtons and Byfield, St Helen's place.
 Ekin, Charles, Nottingham, Saddler. March 20 at 12 at offices of Brights, Town Club chambers, Wheeler gate, Nottingham.
 Edmunds, Thomas, Teaby, Pembroke, Mason. March 16 at 2 at offices of Geyne and Stokes, Crackwell st, Teaby.
 Ellis, Henry, Chafford, Devon, Builder. March 21 at 12 at the Castle Hotel, Castle st, Exeter.
 Flood, Exeter.
 Everest, Edmund, Mereworth, Kent, Grocer. March 20 at 11 at the Star Hotel, Maidstone. Stenning, Maidstone.
 Forster, John, Carlisle, Furniture Dealer. March 15 at 3 at 4, Bank st, Carlisle. Wright and Brown.
 Frost, Joseph, Liverpool, Baker. March 21 at 2 at offices of Crozier and Lamb, Moorfields, Liverpool.
 Godfrey, Charles William, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Printer. March 24 at 12 at offices of Worship and Kising, South quay, Great Yarmouth.
 Gold, Louis, Adelaide st, Strand, Tailor. March 13 at 11 at the Bedford Head, Maiden lane, Southampton st, Strand. Batton and Co, Henrietta st, Covent garden.
 Goldberg, Alexander, Choriton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, Travelling Jeweller. March 9 at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, in lieu of the place originally named.
 Goulden, Henry William, King st, High st, Kensington, Medicine Dispenser. March 16 at 2 at offices of Smith, Chancery lane.
 Gouldson, William, Williston, Cusworth, Joiner. March 16 at 2 at offices of Downham, Market st, Birkenhead.
 Grier, John, Ableside, Westmorland, Nurseryman. March 14 at 11 at offices of Moser and Sons, Strickland gate, Kendal.
 Hammond, Horatio, Portsmouth, Hants, Boot Manufacturer. March 17 at 2 at 145, Cheapside. Feltham, Portsea.
 Hargreaves, John, Constable, Lancashire, Cotton Spinner. March 17 at 3 at offices of Grundy and Kershaw, Booth st, Manchester.
 Hargreaves and Knowler, Newchurch.
 Harris, Samuel, Cossington fields, Leicester, Farmer. March 15 at 3 at offices of Owston, Friar lane, Leicester.

Harrison, William, Gills yard, Hampstead rd, Cabinet Maker. March 17 at 3 at offices of Reader, Gray's inn square, London.
 Hawksworth, Alfred Windle, Beif rd, Ironmoulder. March 16 at 11 at offices of Conquest and Clare, Duke st, Leford.
 Hennings, Anna, Exeter, Dress Maker. March 15 at 11 at offices of Andrew, Bedford circus, Exeter.
 Hoard, William, Neath, Glamorgan, Innkeeper. March 16 at 12 at offices of Cuthbertson and Turberville, Neath.
 Hudson, William, Birmingham, Butcher. March 16 at 11 at offices of Forrie, Ann st, Birmingham.
 Hughes, Henry, Junction rd, Holloway, Furniture Dealer. March 20 at 2 at offices of Phelps and Sidgwick, Gresham st.
 Hurd, Frederick, Wakefield, York, Engineer. March 15 at 3 at offices of Harrison and Smith, Chancery lane, Wakefield.
 Inley, Joseph, Caudwell, Do-by, Farmer. March 20 at 1:30 at the Queen's Head Hotel, Market st, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
 James, James, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Grocer. March 17 at 12 at offices of Beddoe, Victoria st, Merthyr Tydfil.
 Johnson, William, Wachte, Somerset, Coal Merchant. March 14 at 3 at offices of Barnard and Co, Albion chambers, Bristol. Fussell and Co, Bristol.
 Jones, Eliza, Abergole, Denbigh, Innkeeper. March 18 at 12 at the Queen's Commercial Hotel, Chester. Davies, Holywell.
 Jones, Walter David, Swansea, Glamorgan, Grocer. March 13 at 3 at offices of Glasodine, Fisher st, Swansea.
 Lang, George Edward, Edgware rd, Carver. March 14 at 2 at the Jamaica and Madeira Coffee House, St Michael's alley, Cornhill.
 Scaife, Edgware rd.
 Langston, John Alfred, Tavistock st, Bedford square, Architect. March 7 at 2 at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' avenue, Basinghall st. Sweetland, Moorgate st.
 Levy, Samuel, Devonport, Devon, Tailor. March 15 at 11 at offices of Rodda, Westwell st, Plymouth.
 Lovegrove, William, Henley-on-Thames, Oxford, Boot Dealer. March 20 at 11 at the Great Western Hotel, Faddington. Button, Maidenhead.
 Manning, George Theodore, Colchester, Essex, School Proprietor. March 15 at 3 at the Three Cups Hotel, Colchester. Goody, Colchester.
 Markey, Phillip, Westminster bridge rd, no occupation. March 11 at 3 at 6, Argyl st, Regent st. Goaly.
 Martin, John, Woodford Wells, Essex, Builder. March 14 at 3 at 145, Cheapside. Sherrard, Lincoln's inn fields.
 McEwry, James, Witton park, Durham, Provision Merchant. March 16 at 12 at offices of Wilson, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Millard, John, Hartbury, Gloucester, Farmer. March 14 at 1:30 at the Bell Hotel, S. utgate st, Gloucester. Wright, Oldbury.
 Mills, Joseph Edward, Canonbury r. i, Islington, Dyar. March 13 at 3 at offices of Cogswell, Railway approach, London bridge. Gruber, Railway approach.
 Monland, James, Mitcham, Surrey, Pawnbroker. March 13 at 2 at offices of Bae, Mincing lane.
 Morgan, David, Cymmer, Glamorgan, Grocer. March 22 at 3 at offices of Hollier and Williams, Church st, Pontypridd.
 Moses, Hyman, Liverpool, Clothier. March 21 at 3 at offices of Nordon. Cook st, Liverpool.
 Nelson, Samne, Middlesborough, York, Furniture Broker. March 9 at 11 at offices of Teale, Albert rd, Middlesborough.
 Nuaent, Robert, Salford, Lancashire, Builder. March 21 at 3 at offices of Gethwalie, Brazenose st, Manchester.
 Nye, Henry, Brighton, Sussex, Furniture Dealer. March 20 at 3 at offices of Clennell and Fraser, Great James st.
 Nymman, Israel, Hartlepool, Durham, Chamber. March 20 at 3 at the Raglan Hotel, West Hartlepool. Clambertin, West Hartlepool.
 Page, James, Leeds, Bobbin Maker. March 17 at 11 at offices of Harle Bank st, Leeds.
 Parker, Alfred, Esner rd, Hrnsey rias, Milkman. March 21 at 4 at offices of Clennell and Fraser, Great James st.
 Pemberton, Richard Haydock, Manchester, Cotton Manufacturer. March 21 at 3 at the Clarence Hotel, Spring garden, Manchester.
 Wilkinson, Blackburn.
 Phillips, John, Liverpool, Hatter. March 16 at 11 at offices of Ety, Lord st, Liverpool.
 Pooley, Thomas Williams, Camborne, Cornwall, Butcher. March 20 at 3 at offices of Daniell, Chapel st, Camborne.
 Rastall, Henry Run, Ebury st, Pimlico, Stationer. March 20 at 2 at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham st. Cartwright, Lothbury.
 Rawley, James Washington, Walworth rd, Olman. March 20 at 3 at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon st. West and King, Cannon st.
 Reason, George James, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, Butcher. March 16 at 12 at offices of Jones, Town Hall chambers, Colchester.
 Rice, Henry Adolphus Buxton, and Robert Francis Gladstone, Wandsworth rd, Bakers. March 13 at 1 at offices of Moore, Mark lane.
 Roe, Edward Morris, Swansea, Glamorgan. March 15 at 3 at offices of Williams and Co, The Exchange, Bristol. Deer.
 Robinson, Bernard, Birmingham, Jeweller. March 16 at 11 at offices of Foster, Beckett's hill, Birmingham.
 Saunders, Charles Ibbert, Exeter, Devon, Grocer. March 16 at 2 at offices of Carter and Bell, Eastcheap.
 Sharp, Charles, and Moses Sharp, Middlesborough, York, Contractors. March 11 at 11 at the Queen Hotel, Zealand rd, Middlesborough. Teale, Middlesborough.
 Shattuck, Mark, South row, Blackheath, Tutor. March 13 at 12 at offices of Scard and Son, Gracechurch st.
 Sherwin, John, Bradford, York, Draper. March 16 at 2 at offices of Robt, Park row, Leeds. Keil, Wetherby.
 Shirley, George, Waltham St Lawrence, Berks, Butcher. March 16 at 11 at offices of Dodd, Friar st, Reading.
 Smethurst, John Kinder, and Hannah Lacy, Woolfield, nr Bury, Lancashire, Cotton Spinners. March 16 at 3 at the Clarence Hotel, Spring gardens, Manchester. Hinde and Co, Manchester.
 Smith, Charles, Bristol, Oil Merchant. March 16 at 11 at offices of Plummer, Bristol chambers, Nicholas st, Bristol.
 Statton, Robert, and Robert Statton, jun, Liverpool, Wine Merchants. March 16 at 3 at offices of Gibson and Bolland, South John st, Liverpool. Wright and Co, Liverpool.
 Stordoll, Charles Frederick, Bedford st, Bedford square, out of business. March 20 at 3 at offices of Browne and Co, John st, Bedford row.

Taylor, Thomas, Birmingham, Boiler Maker. March 15 at 12 at offices of Smith, Temple st, Birmingham.
 Terry, Sam, Bradford, York, Draper. March 15 at 2 at offices of Brown-ling, Queensgate, Bradford.
 Thornback, Richard, Southampton, Butcher. March 16 at 2 at offices of Guy, Albion terrace, Southampton.
 Tho p, John, Walsall, Stafford, Book-keeper. March 23 at 3.30 at the Queen's Hotel, Stephenson place, Birmingham and Wilkinson and Gillespie, Walsall.
 Townsend, Robert, Oldham, Lancashire, Draper. March 20 at 3 at offices of Mellor, Church lane, Oldham.
 Trepess, Charles, Baddesley Clinton, Warwick, Farmer. March 16 at 3 at offices of Jaques, Chesky st, Birmingham.
 Turney, George, Cadmore End, Oxford, Farmer. March 18 at 2 at offices of Clarke, Easton st, High Wycombe.
 Upton, Alfred, Lewisham High rd, Tailor. March 20 at 2 at offices of West, Queen Victoria st.
 Walker, John, Kidderminster, Worcester, Car Proprietor. March 20 at 2 at offices of Crowther, Bank buildings, Exchange st, Kidderminster.
 Walker, William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Beerhouse Keeper. March 15 at 2 at offices of Von Dommer, Pilgrim st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Walton, John Edward, Richmond, York, Butcher. March 17 at 1 at offices of Croft, Market place, Richmond.
 Waterhouse, Richard, Bradford, York, Worselt Solinner. March 15 at 11 at offices of Dawson and Greaves, Kirkgate, Bradford.
 West, John Woodgate, Plumstead, Kent, Tutor. March 20 at 3 at offices of Cooper, Chancery lane.
 White, Arthur John Charles, Cecil st, Strand, no occupation. March 23 at 3 at offices of Lawrence and Co, Old Jewry chambers.
 White, Frederick, Cliftonville House, Sussex, Boot Maker. March 17 at 3 at offices of Wethefields, Gros-ham buildings, Basinghall st.
 Whitehead, Thomas, Westhoughton, Lancashire, out of business. March 16 at 2 at offices of Dowling, Wood st, Bolton.
 Williams, George, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Still Maker. March 15 at 3 at offices of Downing, Vienna chambers, Bute docks, Cardiff.
 Woodhouse, George, Brighouse, York, Innkeeper. March 17 at 3 at the Wellington Inn, Brighouse. Tennant and Rayner, Brighouse.
 Yorath, Christopher, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Chemist. March 16 at 12 at offices of Morris, High st, Cardiff.
 Young, Francis, Stanley st, Picnic, Mercantile Clerk. March 15 at 10 at offices of Nichols, Lincoln's Inn fields.
 Young, Frederick Thomas, Bedford, Brewer. March 23 at 11 at the Swan Hotel, Bedford.
 Mitchell and Webb, Bedford.

TUESDAY, March 7, 1876.

Adams, Mary, Manchester, Cabinet Maker. March 17 at 3 at offices of Farrington, Money st, Manchester.
 Anderson, Thomas Howson, Blackburn, Lancashire, Draper. March 21 at 3 at offices of Crowther and Co, Bath chambers, York st, Manchester.
 Appletree, Isadore, Aston, nr Birmingham, Jeweller. March 20 at 3 at offices of Parry, B-nnett's hill, Birmingham.
 Aschmann, Wolf, Minors, Grocer. March 22 at 2 at offices of Graham and C., Poultry, Ogle.
 Badcock, James, Bur-eall, Cambridge, Turf Merchant. March 14 at 12 at the Star Inn, Newmarket, in lieu of the place originally named Bailey, John, Hare st, Bethnal green, Cabinet Maker. March 23 at 1 at offices of Rother, Martin's lane.
 Baker, George, Skipton, York, Slater. March 33 at 2 at offices of Craig, New Market st, Skipton.
 Ballard, James, Leamington Priors, Warwick, Licensed Victualler. March 14 at 11 at the Crown Hotel, Leamington Priors. Stanley, Jan.
 Barrard, Robert, Bradmore, Nottingham, Farmer. March 20 at 12 at offices of Fraser, Brougham chambers, Wheeler gate, Nottingham.
 Barron, Harley, Mexborough, York, Glass Manufacturer. March 17 at 12 at offices of Rodgers and Rhodes, High st, Rotherham.
 Batchelor, David, Beaconsfield, Buckingham, Mail Contractor. March 18 at 11 at the Saracen Head Inn, Beaconsfield. Clarke, High Wycombe.
 Beardmore, John, Saltney, nr Birmingham, B-ker. March 21 at 11 at offices of Foster, Bennett's hill, Birmingham.
 Banks, Thomas, Frederick, Barking, Essex, Grocer. March 20 at 3 at offices of Berry and Co, Farrington st, Swaine, Chesapeake.
 Blundell, William, Beckenham, Kent, Poulterer. March 16 at 11 at offices of Jones and Co, High st, Borough. Gregory, Barbican chambers, Aldersgate.
 Braddock, Charles William, Long Ditton, Surrey, Builder. March 23 at 3 at offices of Buckman, Brook st, Kingston-upon-Thames.
 Bennett, Arthur Henry, High st, Dep ford, Engineer. March 20 at 3 at 17, Ironmonger lane, Chesapeake. Champion and Co.
 Butler, Richard, Newport, Isle of Wight, Greengrocer. March 18 at 1 at offices of Kilby, Upper St James' st, Newport.
 Burr, John Greaves, Sheffield, Auctioneer. March 15 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn fields, in lieu of the place originally named Cameron, James, Harrogate, York, Draper. March 23 at 12.30 at offices of Bateson, Low Harrogate.
 Candy, James, Bristol, Manchester Warehouseman. March 21 at 11 at the Home Trade Association Rooms, York st, Manchester. B litan and Co, Bristol.
 Casley, Hugh, Liverpool, Provision Dealer. March 18 at 12 at offices of Lupton, Hairington st, Liverpool.
 Chaplin, Henry, Beetham, Norfolk, Wheelwright. March 25 at 12 at offices of Blake, H-II Quay chambers, Great Yarmouth. Palmer, Great Yarmouth.
 Charles, Thomas, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. March 25 at 11 at offices of Barrow, Queen st, Wolverhampton.
 Clark, Richard Philip Charles, Bristol, Jeweller. March 17 at 2 at offices of Rogers, Circus place, Finsbury circus. Benson and Thomas, Bristol.
 Cogswell, Edwin, Bradford, White, Woollen Merchant. March 24 at 2 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn fields. Beaven, Bradford.
 Cooper, William Henry, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Grocer. March 21 at 12 at offices of Winkley, Hall plain, Great Yarmouth.
 Crouch, Robert Anthony, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxford, Grocer. March 20 at 2 at the Upper ship Hotel, Reading. Cooper, Henley-upon-Thames.
 Davies, Evan, Llandilo, Carmarthen, Grocer. March 18 at 3 at offices of Bishop, Carmarthen st, Llandilo.

Davies, Joseph, Runcoorn, Cheshire, Merchant. March 20 at 3 at the Clarence Hotel, Spring gardens, Manchester. Sals and Co, Manchester.
 Davies, Robert, Swansea, Glamorgan, Fitter. March 16 at 3 at the Ivy Bush Hotel, Carmarthen. Woodward.
 Davison, Charles, Dewbury, York, Fish Dealer. March 18 at 11 at offices of Shaw, Bond st, Dewbury.
 Dawson, William, Cinderford, Gloucester, Builder. March 27 at 4 at the Lower George Hotel, Newham. Jackson, Strout.
 Deadman, William Frederick, Cliftonville, Sussex, Grocer. March 17 at 1 at 6, Great James st, Bedford row. Nye, Brighton.
 Depper, George, Kidderminster, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. March 23 at 3 at the Anchor Wine and Spirit Vaults, Oxford rd, Kidderminster. Saunders, Jan.
 Dorrington, Richard Frederick, Romford, Essex, Hay Dealer. March 23 at 2 at the White Hart Hotel, Romford. Brown, Basinghall st.
 Dunkerley, Samuel, Ashton-under-Lane, Lancashire, Rent Collector. March 16 at 3 at Ryecroft Inn, Ashton-under-Lane. Duckworth, Manchester.
 Edwards, Ephraim James, Prickwillow, Cambridge, Miller. March 25 at 1 at the bell Hotel, Ely. Addison, Ely.
 Edwards, George, Bloxwich, Stafford, Miner. March 23 at 11 at offices of Willcock, High st, Wolverhampton.
 Edwards, William, Taunton, Somerset, Tailor. March 22 at 3 at offices of Trenchard, Registry place, Taunton.
 Edwards, William, Elland, nr Halifax, York, Contractor. March 23 at 3 at offices of Leary and Co, Buxton rd, Huddersfield.
 Efford, Walter, Cardiff, Beerhouse Keeper. March 23 at 11 at offices of Morgan, High st, Cardiff.
 Ely, Robert Hawkes, Workop, Nottingham, Tailor. March 21 at 3 at the Cutlers' Hall, Church st, Sheffield. Burdett and Co.
 Evans, David, Swansea, Glamorgan, Grocer. March 18 at 11 at offices of Davis and Hartland, Rutland st, Swansea.
 Gibson, Henry, Little Pent in, York, Farmer. March 21 at 3 at offices of Turner, East parade, Leeds.
 Gray, Frederick George, Mare st, Hackney, Glass Dealer. March 16 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Goatly, Bow st, Covent garden.
 Greenfield, Henry, Pibright, Surrey, Nurseryman. March 21 at 3 at offices of Hockley and Russell, High st, Guildford.
 Griffith, Benjamin, Hammar, Somerset, Draper. March 22 at 2 at the London Hotel, Taunton. Jolliffe, Crewkerne.
 Guest, Thomas, Langley park, Durham, Grocer. March 23 at 12 at offices of Marshall, Market place, Durham.
 Hanley, George, Dudley, Worcester, Saddler. March 16 at 3 at offices of Stokes, Priory st, Dudley.
 Hawkes, George Edward, St Peter, Kent, Licensed Victualler. March 17 at 3 at the Bull and George Hotel, Ramsgate. Edwards, Ramsgate.
 Hill, Ann, Shireoaks, Nottingham. March 21 at 10.30 at the Red Lion Hotel, Workop. Newton, East Retford.
 Hill, Thomas, Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset, Tailor. March 20 at 12 at offices of Reed and Cook, Paul st, Taunton.
 Hill, Thomas, Gateshead, Durham, Grocer. March 21 at 12 at offices of Garbutt, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Hinton, Frederic, Lyne Regis, Dorset, Wine Merchant. March 21 at 12.30 at the Royal Lion Hotel, Lyne Regis. Hirtzel, Exeter.
 Hodges, William Henry, and George Henry Cooper, Bristol, Boot Manufacturers. March 16 at 4 at offices of Beckingham, Broad st, Bristol.
 Hurland, Thomas, Rickmansworth, Hertford, Builder. March 15 at 3 at the Sun Hotel, Rickmansworth.
 Hooton, Thomas, and Joseph T-yor, Oldham, Lancashire, Contractors. March 20 at 11 at offices of Litter and Co, Greaves st, Oldham.
 Horne, Walter, Sharples, nr Bolton, Lancashire, Contractor. March 22 at 3 at offices of Fielding, Bowker's row, Bolton.
 Isaac, Augustus William, West Harlepool, Durham, Hair Dresser. March 22 at 3 at offices of Todd, Surtees st, West Harlepool.
 James, Richard, Bishop's Castle, Shrop, Innkeeper. March 23 at 12 at the Craven Arms Hotel, Craven Arms Railway Station. Griffiths.
 Jolly, Frank, Moorgate st, Stockbridge. March 27 at 3 at offices of Birchall, Greenacre st, Stockbridge.
 Jones, Henry, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, Cordwainer. March 21 at 11 at offices of Smith, Handel House, High st, Weston-super-Mare.
 Jones, Hugh, West Derby, Lancashire, out of business. March 17 at 3 at offices of Banks and Kendill, Church st, Liverpool.
 Kay, Samuel Spentall, Doctor in the Castle of York. March 20 at 3 at offices of Dale, Museum st, York.
 Kindon, William, and William Thomas Kindon, Bradbury, Stafford, Shovel Pieters. March 17 at 11 at offices of Witcock, Queen's chambers North st, Wolverhampton.
 Knight, Frederick Robert, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, out of business. March 24 at 12 at offices of Kemp, Cannon st, Moolen.
 Kunnel, August Gottlieb Wilhelm, West Arlesey, York, Landraze, Gardener. March 20 at 11 at offices of Lake, Southgate, Wakefield.
 Lee, Thomas Henry, Darlaston, Stafford, Baker. March 17 at 11 at offices of Glover, Park st, Walsall.
 Lee, William, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, Leather Merchant. March 22 at 11 at Sharp's Temperance Hotel, Strand, Barrow-in-Furness. Thompson, Barrow-in-Furness.
 London, John Pomaroy, and Robert C. Copp, Margate, Kent, Brewers. March 22 at 2 at offices of Layton and Co, Barge row, Cannon st.
 Lonsberg, Louis, Bloomsbury market, Timber Merchant. March 20 at 2 at 229, Euston rd. Webb.
 Lewis, James, jun, and Alexander Gibson, Wrexley, Hereford, General Dealers. March 23 at 12 at offices of Garrod, Widemarsh st, Hereford.
 Lloyd, David, Tirphill, Glamorgan, Grocer. March 23 at 1 at offices of Jasser, Canon st, Aberdare.
 Longbottom, Jonathan, and Jonathan Edward Longbottom, Concock, Nottingham, Farmers. March 17 at 12 at offices of Harvey, Spalding.
 Lock, Edward John, and Michael George Lock, Campden hill rd, Kensington, Fine Art Dealers. March 24 at 2 at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon st. Druse and Co.
 Loxton, Samuel White, Plymouth, Innkeeper. March 18 at 12 at offices of Squire, George st, Plymouth.
 Lyles, Bruce, and Mark Kneuer, Hatley Carr, Dewsbury, York, Contractors. March 21 at 3 at offices of Fryer, Church st, Dewsbury.

Maxwell, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocer. March 22 at 2 at offices of Sewell, Grey st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Mayer, William, East Berkholt, Suffolk, Innkeeper. March 31 at 2 at offices of Pollard, St Lawrence st, Ipswich

Manock, Samuel, Preston, Lancashire, Bookseller. March 20 at 3 at offices of Forshaw, Cannon st, Preston

Martin, John, Greenbridge, Sussex, Corn Factor. March 20 at 4 at offices of Cornehill, Seething lane, Walker, Tunbridge

McDonnell, William, Murray, Northampton, Draper. March 21 at 2 at offices of Ashdowne, The Drapery, Northampton

Mellish, William, Walsall, Stafford, Collar Maker. March 23 at 11 at offices of Adams, Goodall st, Walsall

Milnor, Charles Henry, Bradford, York, Corn Factor. March 17 at 3 at offices of Dixon and Son, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield

Miles, Joseph, Water lane, Tower st, Shipping Agent. March 18 at 17 at offices of Brook and Chapman, Wool Exchange, Coleman st, Gibson, Sittingbourne

Moll, Ernest Augustus, Manchester, Merchant. March 23 at 13 at offices of Grundy and Kerahaw, Booth st, Manchester

Moss, Anne, Dale House, nr Stathes, York. March 17 at 3.30 at offices of Draper, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees

Moon, John George, Dale House, nr Stathes, York, Miller. March 17 at 3 at offices of Draper, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees

Mordcau, Edward, Bridgend, Glamorgan, Builder. March 20 at 12 at offices of Stockwood, jun, Town Hall chambers, Bridgend

Morley, Evan, Forth, Glamorgan, Culiner. March 24 at 12 at offices of Thomas, Taff st, Pontypridd

Moss, Mary Ann, Birmingham, Hosier. March 20 at 11 at offices of Barnum, Cannon st, Birmingham

Mubitt, Edwin, Gloucester, Builder. March 22 at 3 at offices of Haines, St John's lane, Gloucester

Palmer, John Norris, Birmingham, Colliery Agent. March 20 at 12 at offices of Hawkes and Weekes, Temple st, Birmingham

Parsons, Henry, Luton, Bedford, Greengrocer. March 22 at 12 at offices of Nerve, Park st west, Luton

Parry, William, Guildford, Surrey, Stone Mason. March 24 at 11 at the White Lion Hotel, Guildford

Payne, Alexander Henry, Banbury, Stafford, Milliner. March 21 at 11 at offices of Glover, Park st, Walsall

Payne, William, North end, Croydon, Boot Maker. March 15 at 1 at Mullens's Hotel, Ironmonger, Pulten, Basinghall st

Peters, George, West Bromwich, Stafford, Clothier. March 21 at 10.15 at offices of Jackson, Lombard st, West Bromwich

Ramell, Alexander Smith, Surbiton, Surrey, Linen Draper. March 20 at 2 at offices of Lovering and Co, Gresham st, Cox and Sons

Ree, John, Swansea, Glamorgan, Potato Merchant. March 17 at 3 at offices of Woodward, Wind st, Swansea

Riggs, John William, and John Wainwright, Leeds, Sewing Machine Dealers. March 18 at 11 at offices of Pullan, Bank chambers, Park row, Leeds

Ross, George Henry, and Isaac Bissell, High st, Poplar, Steam Boat Owners. March 21 at 11.30 at offices of Buchanan and Rogers, Basinghall st

Rudrin, Robert Chamberlain, Kingston-upon-Hull, Draper. March 20 at 3 at offices of Pickering, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull

Watson and Son

Scholey, William, Eageley, nr Bolton, Lancashire. March 27 at 2 at the Lerby Hotel, St James's st, Accrington

Seaton, Robert, Sheffield, Grocer. March 20 at 2 at offices of Brook and Co, Old Haymarket, Sheffield

Shard, Frederick, Worcester, Baker. March 23 at 1 at offices of Clatburck, High st, Worcester

Finclair, Edward, jun, Darlington, Durham, Coal Agent. March 9 at 11 at offices of Steavenson and Meek, Paradise terrace, Darlington

Sell, Charles Henry, Bristol, Tailor. March 20 at 12 at offices of Williams and Co, The Exchange, Bristol

Benson and Thomas, Bristol Spaling, Frederick, Melton, Suffolk, Coal Merchant. March 22 at 12 at the Sun Inn, Woodbridge, Colbold and House, Ipswich

Seller, John, Swindon, Wilts, Cabinet Maker. March 17 at 2 at offices of Kinner and Tombs, Corn Exchange, Swindon

Spencer, John, and John Young, Jarrow, Durham, Grocers. March 22 at 2 at offices of Eldon, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Stepleton, Edward, Haslingden, Lancashire, Tailor. March 21 at 11 at offices of Crowther and Co, Bath chambers, York st, Manchester

Rudcliffe, Blackburn

Summers, Frederick, St Augustine rd, Camden square, Engraver. March 22 at 2 at offices of Brandon, Essex st, Strand

Thral, David, Mansfield, Nottingham, Confectioner. March 16 at 12 at offices of Belk, Middle pavement, Nottingham

Timley, George, Skelton, York, Grocer. March 17 at 1 at offices of Draper, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees

Tomkinson, John, Skelton, Stafford, Agent. March 15 at 3 at offices of Stubbs, Waterloo rd, Burslem

Tosgood, Henry, Clayton st, Kennington oval, Builder. March 27 at 12 at offices of Sampson, Marylebone rd

Tappin, William, Battle, Sussex, Licensed Victualler. March 15 at 11.12 the Havelock Hotel, Hastings

Langham, Hastings

Wachter, Sigismund, Manchester, Commission Agent. March 20 at 11 at offices of Sale and Co, Booth st, Manchester

Ward, James, Middleton One Row, Durham, Farmer. March 25 at 11 at offices of Reine, Priestgate, Darlington

Wareing, William, Manchester, Spindle Maker. March 24 at 3 at the Mire Hotel, Old Millgate, Cooper and Sons, Manchester

Waspe, James, Ufford, Suffolk, Farmer. March 17 at 11 at offices of Jackman and Bond, Silent st, Ipswich

Weston, Joel, Mayfield, Sussex, Draper. March 23 at 2 at offices of Spruit, Cumberland terrace, Tunbridge Wells

Wheler, James, Wednesbury, Safford, Grocer. March 19 at 3 at offices of Sheildon, Hg st, Wednesbury

Whitway, George, Cleve, Lincoln, Fishing Vessel Owner. March 14 at 11 at offices of Stephenson and Mountain, Bethelthom st, Great Grimsby

Wilton, Arthur George, Bilson Woodside, Gloucester, Boot Maker. March 23 at 3 at the New Inn Hotel, Northgate st, Gloucester

Smith

Williams, John, Ytalyfers, Glamorgan, Grocer. March 18 at 1 at offices of Leyson, Fisher st, Swansea

Williams, John Lewis, Swansea, Glamorgan, Wine Merchant. March 21 at 11 at offices of Barnard and Co, Albion chambers, Small st, Bristol, Cox

Williams, Willi Al, Crossvane, Glamorgan, Butcher. March 14 at 10 at offices of Alexander Brothers, Institute chambers, Pontypridd, Cooke

Wimot, Charles Samuel, Leo, Kent, Ironmonger's Assistant. March 21 at 2 at offices of Shapland, Coleman st

Wilson, Edward, and Ellis Duckworth Wilson, Manchester, Manufacturing Chemists. March 17 at 4 at offices of Addleshaw and Warburton, King st, Manchester

Winkles, Thomas, Leicester, Builder. March 21 at 3 at offices of Owston, Friar lane, Leicester

Winter, George, Boston, Lincoln, Butcher. March 20 at 11 at offices of Dyer, Church lane, Boston

Woods, John William, Portobello rd, Notting hill, Plumber. March 17 at 4 at offices of York, Marylebone rd

Workman, George, Chester, General Dealer. March 18 at 12 at the Green Dragon Hotel, Chester, Corner, Hareford

Yewdall, John, Rawden, York, Woollen Manufacturer. March 18 at 11 at offices of Barr and Co, South parade, Leeds

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